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DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 231 *2 December 1985*

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SUMMIT HOPES REMAIN DESPITE SDI 'TIME BOMB'

PM291651 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 26 Nov 85 p 9

[Aleksandr Bovin article: "IZVESTIYA Commentator: 'The Soviet Union Wanted More'"]

[Text] Speaking honestly, I expected more modest results from the meeting in Geneva. And this is one of those very rare occasions when I am pleased to admit a mistake.

I was convinced that Mikhail Gorbachev would do everything possible and even the impossible to bring the summit to a successful conclusion, but I was uneasy about Ronald Reagan's views. These views, which I have already been studying professionally for years did not, it seemed to me, leave any room for even minimal hope. And yet, there is now some hope.

The Soviet Union of course wanted more. We wanted concrete results on the problems of disarmament and -- what is more important -- we wanted to agree in Geneva that the arms race would not be transferred into space. But that turned out not to be possible. On this point the U.S. President was adamant. He listened to our arguments carefully, but did not accept our logic.

A strange situation has arisen. There are two packages of proposals up for discussion -- a Soviet and a U.S. package. Both provide for radical reductions in strategic arms. As for as the structure of the proposed reductions is concerned the Soviet and U.S. views are very different. Yet, there is still a real possibility -- given sufficient desire on both sides -- of bringing these stances closer together and finding a compromise acceptable to both sides.

However, reductions in existing weapons could be thwarted by weapons which do not exist yet. What is involved here is the U.S. President's "Strategic Defense Initiative" to create systems on earth and in space whose task it is to make nuclear arms "powerless and outdated." What we are busying ourselves with -- Reagan tried to convince his partner in the talks -- is defense and defense alone.

The United States threatens no one and would never do so. That, I repeat, is what the President said. He said so with passion. And I fully assume that the President meant what he said.

But the cruel hard facts speak a different language. The systems of strike weapons which would be deployed in space could take on two types of combat roles. First, they could perform a defensive role: shooting down attacking missiles. Second, they could also fulfill an offensive role: shooting down satellites in earth orbit and hitting targets on land or sea. Thus, by realizing SDI the Americans would not only create a strategic defensive potential; they would also increase their strategic offensive potential. One should not lose sight of the fact that, parallel with this, the modernization of all components of the existing strategic triad is also going ahead at full speed. In other words, by making a strategic shield our U.S. friends are at the same time sharpening their strategic sword. In the language not of intentions, but of real possibilities this means the following: The Americans would acquire the capacity to deliver a strike and protect themselves from a retaliatory strike.

For thoroughly understandable reasons this worries Moscow. In the world in which we live and in which military strategic parity plays the crucial role, the Soviet Union will definitely be forced to seek and find an adequate response. We can find such a response. But, that is not our choice. The citizens of the Soviet Union do not want to waste any intellectual or material resources on a continuation of the arms race. And that is exactly what the Americans are proposing to us.

It is a very great pity that the two countries' leaders were unable to reach agreement on this most important, this crucial question. I would put it even more strongly: The time bomb under Soviet-U.S. relations has not been rendered harmless; the timer is continuing to tick away. And yet hope has appeared.

The whole character of the discussion in Geneva, where the President and the general secretary had the opportunity to get to know and understand each other better; the clear desire of both sides to demonstrate their readiness to improve the situation; the increasing awareness of the impossible, the unthinkable, and the catastrophic in a war involving missiles and nuclear arms; and the mood of public opinion in the world -- all these together allow us to think that "the spirit of Geneva" will bring about changes in what is done in Geneva.

The first step taken in Geneva and the steps which, I hope, are yet to be taken have a very direct connection with European affairs. An improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations would make a contribution to changing the strategic situation in Europe, to making it more stable and better suited to peaceful, normal life. The rebirth of detente will make the deployment of the new "Eurostrategic" missiles even more pointless. The West European U.S. allies would be performing a useful task if they could convince the Americans that they must look at the old problems through new eyes.

In short, there is a chance -- which can and must be seized. Then -- and certainly not before -- people will pass their final judgement on the significance of the recent meeting.

U.S. FORCES STRIVE 'TO EMASCULATE' GENEVA ACCORDS

PM011921 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Dec 85 First Edition p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Reivew": "Geneva: Who Is Against?"]

[Text] The more time that elapses since the meeting between Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan in Geneva, the more definite and precise is the assessment of it on the part of the world public. Following the first responses, there is an increasingly detailed and profound analysis of its results and consequences for Soviet-U.S. relations and the whole of international development. And it is perfectly obvious that throughout the world the results of the meeting are seen as positive on the whole.

Such an appraisal is of course no accident. The Geneva meeting was in fact a major political event in international life. The peoples regard as a fundamentally important result of it the fact that the USSR and U.S. leaders stated in the joint document that nuclear war must not be unleashed. What is more, they stressed the importance of averting any war between the Soviet Union and the United States, either nuclear or conventional, and pledged not to strive to secure military superiority. It is clear to every sensible person that in this sense the results of the Geneva talks are capable of exerting a positive influence on a change in the political and psychological climate in contemporary international relations, of improving them, and reducing the threat of the outbreak of nuclear war.

A fundamental appraisal of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva in the context of the contemporary international situation, taking account of the experience of the past, prospects for the future, and the specific tasks in the foreign policy sphere which the Soviet Union has yet to tackle, was made at a CPSU Central Committee Politburo session and at the 4th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation. M.S. Gorbachev's report at the session showed convincingly that the Geneva dialogue -- and the path toward it, as is known, was long and difficult -- proved necessary and useful.

The overall balance of this dialogue was undoubtedly positive.

The significance of the accords reached in Geneva must not be minimized. At the same time, the session of the USSR's supreme organ of state power noted that no solutions had been found at the meeting to the most important questions connected with halting the arms race. "The U.S. leadership's reluctance," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev pointed out in his report at the session, "to abandon its 'star wars' program did not enable us to reach specific accords in Geneva on real disarmament and primarily on the central problem of nuclear and space weapons. The number of weapons stockpiled by both sides has not diminished as a result of the meeting and the arms race continues. This cannot fail to cause disappointment.

But even this, to a certain degree limited, result of the Geneva meeting aroused considerable alarm in the camp of reaction, primarily among those who represent the forces of militarism and aggression in the United States. They continue to maintain that an atmosphere of enmity and tension in relations between the United States and the USSR is, supposedly, "the natural state" for two states belonging to opposing socioeconomic systems. This being so, Soviet-U.S. talks only make sense as a cover and even a justification for the arms race. Otherwise, they are not only not necessary, but even downright harmful and dangerous to the United States. A certain (G.) Phillips, a representative of the Washington "hawks", is ringing the bell when he says that the Geneva meeting "creates an atmosphere which may make an arms buildup more difficult."

Supporters of the implementation of the "star wars" program are particularly assiduous in this direction. What false arguments do they not resort to in order to try to substantiate the "legitimacy" and "need" to militarize space and create space strike weapons. In particular, it is alleged in defiance of elementary logic that the means envisaged by the notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) are not even weapons at all, or, if they are, they they are targeting not against people, but exclusively against missiles. The question immediately arises here: Is it not simpler and better to radically reduce the number of such missiles and other nuclear means capable of reaching each other's territory, as the Soviet Union proposes, than to transfer the arms race to space, create space strike means, and thereby undermine the very possibility of achieving agreements on radical reductions in nuclear weapons, and in the longer term, on their total elimination by all nuclear states.

So why are the "star wars" apologists becoming so agitated? First, because the temptation to somehow acquire military superiority has not left them. And they are encouraged by the fact that this temptation is also felt within the Washington administration itself. Second, those U.S. corporations which are already or still intend to become Pentagon contractors for the manufacture of space strike weapons are counting on multibillion, truly cosmic profits. After all, this year the U.S. Congress approved the allocation of $2.7 billion for work connected with creating [sozdaniye] an antimissile defense, and next year the organization for the implementation of SDI -- headed by General Abrahamson -- intends to request $4.9 billion.

It would be possible to say a great deal about the directions in which work on the "star wars" program is being carried out. The same Gen Abrahamson recently reported that the decision had been made to accelerate the creation of [sozdaniye] space weapons which function on the basis of nuclear explosions. We are talking about lasers which transform the X-ray radiation emitted in a nuclear explosion. Work on space-based lasers and electromagnetic guns is continuing. Let us note, incidentally, that an experimental model of the "Excalibur" X-ray laser has already been tested four times at the nuclear test site in Nevada.

However, it is not just a question of these facts, however dangerous they may be in themselves. It is becoming perfectly obvious that the forces of the military-industrial complex and U.S. political reaction are striving to emasculate the meaning of the Geneva accords, hinder the curbing of the arms race, and continue the course of confrontation with the USSR. The actions of representatives of the U.S. military-industrial monopolies, the militarist elite, and their henchmen in key positions in the state apparatus go so far that the U.S. press itself is starting to write about them openly. Within the last few days alarming articles on this score have already appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES, THE WASHINGTON POST and in a number of other mass news organs. They specifically name these corporations -- the Pentagon's leading contractors such as Northrop, General Dynamics, Martin-Marietta, Lockheed, Boeing, Rockwell International, and others -- and describe how they are making a fortune from the arms race and what they fear from the implementation of the peace initiatives which the Soviet Union is promoting in the international arena.

These and other U.S. military-industrial monopolies have highly influential representatives even within the Washington administration itself and in the U.S. Congress. Among them it is impossible not to single out the figure of U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger. A week ago, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA already described in some detail his notorious letter to the President on the eve of the Geneva meeting. It was said at that time that the publication of this letter was none other than a direct attempt to sabotage the Soviet-U.S. meeting. Now, observers are increasingly beginning to think about whether this letter was an attempt to discredit the U.S. President himself and undermine his positions on the eve of very crucial talks with the Soviet leadership.

It is also impossible not to mention the ideological headquarters of U.S. ultra-right-wing circles which support a continued arms race and confrontation with the USSR -- such as the Heritage Foundation. Delivering his report at the recent session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, M.S. Gorbachev pointed out that the unique "order" issued by that organization to the U.S. President on the eve of his departure for Geneva had not escaped the attention of the Soviet leadership. The President was directly instructed to continue the arms race, not to give the Soviet Union the opportunity to switch funds to the implementation of socioeconomic programs, and ultimately, to seek to squeeze the USSR out of international politics and even force our country to change its system and its Constitution.

The Heritage Foundation continues to be active. Its representatives noisily declare that "all agreements are mere pieces of paper;" they welcome SDI because it "stimulates the arms race" and is designed to "defeat Soviet strategy;" and they grieve that the United States "has insufficient might in terms of nuclear warheads."

All this once again underlines the correctness of the appraisal given at the USSR Supreme Soviet session that militarism is hostile to the peoples and that the arms race whipped up by the military-industrialcomplexe thirst for gain strikes against the vital interests of all countries.

The Soviet Union and its allies and friends proceed from the fact that reason must triumph. The nuclear threat must be eliminated from the life of society and the development of international relations must proceed in the spirit of peaceful coexistence and detente.

In the face of the military threat and strong-arm pressure, the USSR will not waive its security interests and will not permit military superiority to be achieved over it. The repeated attempts of the imperialist forces in this direction suffered failure in the past. And they are doomed to failure even more so now that our country has modern armed forces and a huge scientific and technical potential at its disposal.

There is no doubt that, despite the complexity of the contemporary international situation, the Soviet people's peaceful labor will be ensured. The Soviet Armed Forces are in a state of constant readiness to defend peace and reliably ensure the security of their motherland and our friends.

SOVIET STAND ON 'RETALIATORY' WEAPONS REITERATED

PM271301 Paris LE MATIN in French 25 Nov 85 p 12

[Unattributed interview with General Yuriy Lebedev, "member of the Soviet General Staff" -- date and place not given]

[Text] LE MATIN: What do you think of the Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI]?

General Lebedev: SDI, announced by Washington on 23 March, has shown its real face. Why is the USSR opposed to this project, when the United States presents it as a defensive program heralding the end of ballistic missiles? Stocks of nuclear weapons are now vast. The implementation of SDI would spark off a reaction from the other side and the arms race would become irreversible. So we believe SDI threatens peace.

President Reagan has said he is prepared to transfer the technology to the USSR. This puzzles us. Mr Gorbachev reaffirmed the USSR's pledge not to be first to use nuclear weapons. In that case, why create additional defenses? It means that the President did not believe this solemn pledge. So how could we really believe this "promise"?

If each side worked to establish its own ABM defense system, it would also have a negative influence on strategic stability. Each side would try to modernize its defense to derive some advantage from it, while at the same time developing offensive weapons. The emergence of space weapons would lead to an extension of the arms race, control would become much more complicated.... and it would naturally be increasingly difficult to talk about an agreement on the reduction of nuclear forces on earth.

LE MATIN: To what extent can we now make progress on the limitation or banning of the SDI program following Geneva?

Gen Lebedev: During the Soviet-U.S. talks, the Soviet side raised the question of banning space strike weapons in the context of the agreement on the reduction of offensive strategic weapons. If that question is not settled, the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons in such a situation seems impossible, because we will instead have to strengthen our offensive potential so that the United States does not have the impression, having installed a nuclear shield, that it can now make a first nuclear strike against the Soviet Union with impunity. However, if the United States takes account of the other side's security interests, we can hope that space will remain peaceful and that we will find a way of solving nuclear arms reduction problems, making it possible to progress toward their total and general destruction.

LE MATIN: If the United States develops and puts SDI into practice, will the USSR do likewise?

Gen Lebedev: What means will we choose to guarantee our security? There are, or course, many solutions for doing this. It should be said that we will not necessarily follow the path toward which the Washington leaders are pushing us, consisting in the creation of a large-scale ABM defense system. We can also develop retaliatory offensive weapons which will penetrate the U.S. ABM defenses and develop means to counter its space ABM system.

LE MATIN: Did the Americans make proposals in Geneva which are acceptable to the Soviet side in the disarmament sphere?

Gen Lebedev: As far as the Geneva meeting is concerned, if we seek its positive aspect, it can undoubtedly be found in the joint statement in which the two sides recognize the impossibility of a victory in the event of nuclear war and pledge to make every effort in this direction and to refrain from actions which might lead to the outbreak of nuclear war.

The very fact that this question was raised and the agreement to which it gave rise lead us to hope that the United States will not set up its space ABM systems -- which will enable the two sides to work actively at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva and take them further. I would like to stress once again that the nonmilitarization of space is crucially important for this problem as a whole.

GRINEVSKIY CITES GORBACHEV REPORT ON GENEVA

LD291326 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Stockholm, November 29 TASS -- The report delivered by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and his statement on the Soviet Union's readiness to implement the Geneva agreements into practical deeds received wide acclaim at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. Oleg Grinevskiy, head of the Soviet delegation, drew attention to important assessments contained in the report, of the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting and international situation as a whole. The results of the Geneva meeting, W. Konarski, head of the Polish delegation, stressed, make it possible to abandon the present dangerous situation of confrontation in favour of seeking ways of improving international situation.

MOSCOW TV'S 30 NOV 'STUDIO 9' PROGRAM

OW301005 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0705 GMT 30 Nov 85

["Studio 9" program, presented by Professor Valentin Sergeyevich Zorin, political observer of Soviet television and radio, with Vitaliy Ivanovich Kobysh, chief of a sector of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and Professor Vitaliy Vladimirovich Zhurkin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences]

[Text] [Zorin] Hello, comrades. We are meeting with you in Studio 9 of the Ostankino Television Center in our traditional talk devoted to the most important events in world politics. Of course, no one has any doubt that the meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan in Geneva was such an important recent event, and we will devote our talk today to precisely this topic.

Studio 9's guests today are Vitaliy Ivanovich Kobysh, chief of a sector of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and Vitaliy Vladimirovich Zhurkin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

I doubt whether it would be an exaggeration to say that the Geneva summit meeting was a most important one among such meetings. This is associated with the time at which it occurred. The world is now at a critical point. The decisions adopted by the leaders of states, primarily of the Soviet Union and the United States, are exerting the most serious influence on the course of historical and political processes and bear a direct relationship, one can say without exaggeration, on the destiny of mankind. The Geneva dialogue between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States took place precisely at such a moment.

I think that its entire significance will not be seen at once, but will reveal itself with time. Today we will try to discuss certain aspects, important aspects, of this event of outstanding international significance, in particular relying on the analysis made in the report by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the Supreme Soviet session.

Assessment of Geneva

One must say that in familiarizing oneself with the reaction and assessments being provided now by politicians, ideologists, and observers, one encounters the broadest spectrum of such assessments, from extremely pessimistic ones to, I would say, even ecstatic ones. In this connection, I would like to begin our talk today with a question to you, Vitaliy Ivanovich. How can one, in reality, assess what took place.

[Kobysh] Something big can only be seen at a distance. Evidently, it will still take time to see the sum total of what took place in Geneva. However, it is now somewhat obvious that something important happened there.

I will venture to cite the report at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo on the results of the Geneva meeting: The meeting in Geneva, this report says, has become a major political event in international affairs. A fundamentally important result of the meeting was the fact that the leaders of the USSR and the United States declared in a joint agreement: A nuclear war must not be waged.

I think that this is the basis and the main thing; although, of course, the results of the meeting are not unambiguous.

[Zorin] Vitaliy Ivanovich, I would like you to spell out the question: What does this ambiguity [neodnoznachnost] consist of?

[Kobysh] Well, it is obvious to everyone that the most important question today is to create a world where there will be no threat of war. Nearly everyone is coming to understand that this problem is concentrated, in this historical stage, on space not becoming an arena of military confrontation and on the nondeployment of weapons, any weapons, in space. Also connected with this is the fact that the primary task saving mankind from a nuclear threat -- will have a positive solution. Unfortunately, a move forward on this question was not achieved in Geneva. The U.S. President stuck to his position on the "star wars" program, and this is of course very regrettable.

On the other hand, what we have already discussed -- his recognition of the impossibility of a nuclear war in contemporary conditions -- and certain changes in the U.S. position in a realistic direction create opportunities for dialogue. It is essentially already under way and will be continued. This is the positive part of what could be achieved in Geneva.

One should of course also bear in mind the timing of this meeting. The timing was special. A few days ago -- or 2 weeks ago now -- the whole world, including we Soviet people, were astonished and shocked by the report that a volcanic eruption began near a Colombian town which no one had noticed before; and the town of Armero, with its several tens of thousands of residents, was in an instant burned and swept from the face of the earth as if it had never existed. I fear that the time has now approached when such an occurrence could be fatal and real for all of mankind.

This is a particular characteristic of our time; and Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has continually stressed this feature of the situation in the world and stressed the danger of the brink to which mankind has now come. This is precisely why we so resolutely -- it was not easy and there were difficulties -- took the step of preparing for a summit meeting. This is the way it seems to me.

[Zorin] Vitaliy Vladimirovich, in reactions of the world press -- the Geneva meeting is now the main topic of all world mass media organs -- we now come across statements that generally the business in Geneva was limited to verbal statements and to some psychological changes -- which are not important -- but the meeting did not produce more than this. Is this so?

[Zhurkin] Valentin Sergeyevich, I liked very much this call to discuss the constructive results of the meeting because constructive results were the main thing that everyone expected from the meeting; to talk very realistically, very soberly, without removing or adding anything just as the meeting is actually assessed in political documents adopted in our country.

'Political Obligations'

Let us begin, however briefly, with the political obligations undertaken at the meeting. Immediately after the end of the Geneva meeting, I appeared on Japanese television; they invited me to appear along with U.S. Professor Richard Pipes.

Pipes is not very well known in our country but widely known in the West for his offensive character. He is an ultrarightist, a former aide to Reagan on problems of Soviet-U.S. relations. The Japanese asked the question: Mr Pipes, how do you assess the results of the meeting? Straight qway, Pipes characterized the meeting negatively. The Japanese gasped and asked about the political obligations noted at the beginning of the joint statement. Pipes said: What is there special? Well, we agreed that a nuclear war should not be started, we agreed that we should not strive for military superiority over each other.

I have to say that later we argued with him, along with the Japanese. By the way, there is an interesting detail. Among whom did the meeting results immediately produce such a completely negative reflex? Among the ultrarightists, first in the United States and then in other Western countries. And that is also a signal, a symptom.

Vitaliy Ivanovich, you have talked about the most important political obligations that were assumed. Nuclear war was condemned. An undertaking not to strive for military superiority has been made, after 6-7 years of slipping toward a very dangerous brink in Soviet-U.S. relations as a result of the policy conducted by the Reagan administration -- a policy that had actually started earlier.

Pivotal issues in the meeting were the issues of arms limitations and reductions. That is an important fact. Unfortunately, we did not manage to solve the main problem; we did not manage to agree on preventing the militarization of space. On the other hand, we managed to confirm the January formula, the four-point formula: Preventing the militarization of space as an obligation for future talks and negotiations; stopping and, as specifically noted in the joint statement, preventing an arms race in space; stopping the arms race on earth; and reducing nuclear arms and consolidating strategic stability.

I think there is now a political and even an international legal basis for intensifying the struggle for preventing the spread of the arms race to space.

'Differences' on Arms Levels

Let us take specific problems in arms limitations and reductions. The two leaders have agreed that a new impetus will be given to the talks on space and nuclear arms being conducted in Geneva. The most important Soviet proposals have been laid on the table there. Soviet proposals have been submitted on banning the development of space strike weapons and reducing nuclear arms by 50 percent, down to the level of 6,000 nuclear warheads. The United States has laid its counterproposal on the table and has also accepted the principle of a 50-percent reduction. Naturally there are differences. Stating them very briefly, the differences lie in that the Soviet proposals cover all the nuclear warheads capable of reaching each other's territory; the U.S. proposals cover just a part of them. Naturally they are not complete, and naturally they are limited. Nevertheless those are some points which can serve as basis for further work. The principle of a 50-percent reduction has been accepted; that is a constructive achievement. The principle of an interim decision on reducing intermediate-range missiles in Europe ahs been adopted. You know that very recently the Soviet Union proposed to solve this problem separately as an interim issue without linking it directly with space and intercontinental nuclear arms....

[Zorin interrupts] ...by way of talks with Britain and France.

[Zhurkin]... and also by way of talks or consultations, or dialogue with Britain and France. Here, too, there is a Soviet proposal and a U.S. proposal. There are differences between them. The main difference between them is that the U.S. is set against such a dialogue and is against British and French nuclear arms being counted. The joint statement lays the foundation for returning to these issues and discussing them again. Speaking about differences, about the search for compromise and the entire history of the talks, it should be remembered that we have recently marked the 16th anniversary of the beginning of talks on all these issues. The SALT-I talks began in Helsinki in November 1969. They were difficult talks. Our country stubbornly struggled for limiting and reducing nuclear arms. There were compromises in that struggle. I would say that there was not a single instance of an initial position of this side or the other being retained until the final agreement.

Agreement has always been reached by way of compromise. Naturally if agreement is reached on banning space strike weapons and preventing transfer of the arms race into space, it will openevery wide prospects for serious, major, very large-scale decisions which may turn back very many dangerous processes.

U.S. 'Most Difficult Partner'

I will not talk about the complex of bilateral agreements. They are many. Some are small and others are more important. As a whole they represent progress. In principle, I shall say that, of the last 13-15 years, 7-8 years were used for building the infrastructure; in a way, they produced the fabric of Soviet-U.S. relations. It was very hard and difficult. The U.S. is the most difficult partner for producing such a fabric. The next 6-7 years were used to destroy the infrastructure. We did not destroy it. The process of, as it were, regeneration of this fabric of relations has now begun. This will be a very difficult process. It will be a long process; but the main thing is that it has begun. It has begun in some areas on a small scale, and in some areas on a larger scale. The main thing is that it has begun; the main thing is that there is some kind of movement.

A final point on the constructive results of the meeting: I have not yet spoken about agreement on many other disarmament issues, such as the nonproliferation of nuclear arms, the idea advanced recently by the Soviet Union on applying this pattern of non-proliferation to chemical weapons. The idea of the nonproliferation of chemical weapons and generally the idea of banning chemical weapons has been included in the joint statement. Stockholm, Vienna -- the list is too long to enumerate. I would like to speak about another aspect, which is difficult to put on paper: the political-psychological aspect. It is a fact that there was a kind of sigh of relief in the world as a result of the meeting. It cannot be defined by any mathematical or statistical descriptions, but it exists. It is interesting that it is sometimes now being argued in the United States and in Western Europe about who had the greater success at the summit, one side or the other? Well, I think it is good that success, and not failure, is being argued and talked about.

But this is not the main thing. Our approach is different. Our approach is that what was achieved was achieved by both sides, and the importance and significance of the achieved agreements lie precisely in this.

[Kobysh] And this is something new in our relations with the United States in recent years; at least in the last 6-7 years when they were sliding down, down, down, and down. I think that generally our logic, the logic of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made a powerful impression on President Reagan and those who surrounded him in Geneva, when he said: Strictly speaking, it is not very clear why -- as you say -- that to get rid of nuclear weapons on earth, one needs to begin designing [konstruirovat] new space ... [changes thought] electronic space structures, which are monstrous in their scale, cost, and threat to mankind. Wouldn't it be better just to take the weapons on earth and begin destroying them, primarily the nuclear weapons? With what could one oppose this argument?

Moreover, it seems to me that the Americans were very, very intrigued by the formula that was advanced regarding interdependece, the need to take into account each other's interests, and generally by the formula about national interests, which must not be contrary to the national interests of the partner, and particularly not threaten the security of other peoples. I think that the words about the Soviet Union being interested in the United States feeling secure were quite unexpected for them, although essentially there was nothing new about them. The more secure the United States feels, the better it will be for the whole world, including Soviet policy. This is so. This is the way the world is today and this is the feature of our time.

'Psychology' of Geneva

[Zorin] I would also like to stress one thought, a very important one. Psychology is very significant in history and politics; and this factor as you called it, which cannot be taken into account by mathematical descriptions, is an important fact of the Geneva meeting. After all, an abstract enemy is one thing; and a familiar partner -- with whom you have talked, whom you have seen, and whom, although you disagree, you know -- is another. This is a somewhat new situation in Soviet-U.S. relations, and a situation which has quite definite consequences that will evidently be realized.

Vitaliy Vladimirovich, I would, however, like to ask a question in connection with what we are discussing. It may be a difficult one, but nevertheless I would like to ask it. What do you think: Has the picture of the leadership of the U.S. Administration and its political philosophy changed as a result of the Geneva meeting?

[Zhurkin] Valenin Sergeyevich, the question is indeed a difficult one, but it is better to try to answer any difficult question -- even if one has to correct the answer later -- than to evade it. We need to answer this question.

I would begin with the very minimum. The picture has not become worse as a result of the meeting, at the end of the meeting, and after the meeting. This is a certain bare minimum, I would say.

But what comes next? Did President Reagan's philosophy change -- I think we primarily speak specifically about him -- or his political views, or his convictions with which we so decisively disagree? I do not think so. They have not changed. We must be realists.

After all, every poitician has more than a philosophy, more than a conviction, and more than a political course. There is some element, some side to his personallity as a politician which forces him constantly to correlate his convictions with reality, with realities.

It is a politician's good fortune when this correlation with reality confirms the correctness of his philosophy and the soundness of the political course which he implements and pursues. Now, when it is not confirmed, then a process of accomodation begins. This process can be very rough and backward. This process can be very limited. There can be attempts to break reality which lead to even greater failures and even greater difficulties.

Now let us talk about realities. After all, have the realities not changed during the tenure of the Reagan administration? Let us be frank about it. A frontal political assault was initiated against the Soviet Union and our friends and allies. What was the result of this assault? First of all its aims were not achieved, although far from everyone in the United States admits this, but the understanding is gradually sinking in. Second -- and I think that this is even more important -- more and more are understanding that these aims will never be achieved. Third, the threat of war has intensified, concern has intensified in the United States itself and in the whole world -- why speak only about the United States?

A need has arisen to somehow correlate politics with reality and to draft conclusions. We have observed these maneuvers and zigzags of official Washington for more than 1 and 1/2 years; how last year voluminous rhetoric was initiated and attempts were made to simply solve this problem verbally -- this profound contradiction between political aims and the fact that in contact with reality it cannot be achieved.

We also say how, over a period of several months, when they realized in Washington that rhetoric was not working and the realities continued to function, how they decided to add even more rhetoric and to solve this problem qualitatively with the aid of more words. This also failed. Besides, all of this occurred in a very difficult situation when the frontal political assault initiated against us had not ceased. The millstones of this assault continue to turn, because they are moved by powerful forces.

Now the conviction or understanding that you cannot talk away historical processes with words, that something must be done, began to germinate apparently very slowly, with great difficulty and in a very zigzag way. And so the United States, the U.S. President and political leaders under conditions of fierce struggle nevertheless made the decision to participate in this meeting. They took part in the meeting and certain agreements and progress, which we are talking about, were achieved.

[Zorin] Vitaliy Vladimirovich, as we say in Geneva not everything went so smoothly during the talks themselves, if we take into consideration the position of the U.S. side in particular.

[Zhurkin] Yes, Valentin Sergeyevich, our state, our party always had its feet on the ground and assessed events very realistically. This realistic assessment rules that relations with the United States were difficult and will be difficult, that changes in a positive direction will be won through very complicated and multifaceted work and will be won in difficult struggle.

[Zorin] Mikhail Sergeyevich's statement about a moment of truth made a great impression on politicians and representatives of the world's press in Geneva; we all saw this. Particular attention was paid to this by everyone when he said it. Vitaliy Ivanovich, I would like to ask you to tell us what this formula has in store and why in your opinion it made such an impression on the world?

[Kobysh] Well because, I think, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev put a great deal of meaning into a very precise, clear, and accurate formula. We have already noted that the world has arrived at a uniquely dangerous point in the history of mankind. Now the leaders of the world's two leading states -- the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the President of the United States of America -- met.

We have previously heard many different pronouncements from the U.S. President. Undoubtedly the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee was well informed about these pronouncements.

Yet nevertheless, they sat down together at the table and I hink that many things became clear to both sides. This is most significant. It is that moment of truth which is possibly the last chance. As far as understand, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee attempted to explain this to the U.S. President, and I got the impression that he found a response.

Vitaliy Vladimirovich said that the talks were hard, and sometimes there was plain pressure. The main difficulty -- and we have already partially dealt with it -- lay in the U.S. "star wars" plan. The essence of the matter is about the U.S. intent to gain military superiority and dictating its will from space not only to use, the Soviet Union, but to the entire world. How could we agree to that? And it was stated accurately and clearly to the U.S. President that as long as the U.S. does not give up the "star wars" plans, it will be very difficult in general to hold talks about anything.

U.S. 'Not United' on Issues

[Zorin] We hope that was the moment of truth for the U.S. leadership. Addressing USSR Supreme Soviet deputies, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev spoke about the Soviet Union's determination to act in the spirit of the Geneva agreements, make active efforts aimed at ending the arms race on earth and preventing its transfer to space. Good-will declarations after Geneva were also made in Washington. Yet you get the impression that not only influential U.S. circles, but even the administration in Washington is not united on these issues even now. I remember an incident in the Geneva press center when Reagan was already flying to Geneva, when he was on his way to Geneva. In the press center there appeared the text of the letter of U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger addressed to the President and written on the eve of President's departure for Geneva. In it Weinberger categorically insisted on a rigid position with regard to the Soviet Union, on not accepting Soviet proposals. This was assessed by those present in Geneva literally as a provocative act. Those who saw President Reagan when he arrived in Geneva noticed that he was very angry, vexed by the fact that the letter had been made public, and this produced a great impression....

[Kobysh interrupts] Do you remember the press conference given by his aide on national security affairs, McFarlane? That was simply an extremely strange show when the President's aide, answering correspondents' questions about who gave the secretary of defense permission to publish such a letter, just threw up his hands and said I do not know. When he was asked whether this had been done deliberately or not he said he did not know.

[Zorin] These facts are significant and show that there was no unity on the eve of the Geneva meeting. Even later events show that also after the Geneva meeting statements clearly hostile with regard to the Soviet Union have been made in Washington. Senator Malcolm Wallop, an influential member of the ruling Republican Party, said the following: I have serious reservations concerning annual summit meetings. They will lead to an undesirable improvement in climate and a reduction in criticisms of the Soviet Union.

In the end it is not a question of this or that politician. Such politicians exist and you can hardly correct them. The matter concerns who stands behind those politicians, what influential circles direct them. And in this connection I would like to quote for you, comrade television viewers, the statements -- I would even say admissions -- by the very influential and well-informed U.S. capital's newspaper, THE WASHINGTON POST.

The newspaper recently wrote as the following: Military contractors are seriously worried by the possible consequences of arms control. The U.S.-USSR talks may deprive them of profitable contracts. Many U.S. contractors fear that the systems of weapons they have designed and developed for years may become the object of Soviet-U.S. talks before the systems come to the profitable stage of full-scale production. I stress the point that this is written by a well-informed Washington newspaper. There is hardly any need to guess the kind of welcome given to the Geneva meeting by the boards of the largest military-industrial corporations, which not only obtain very large, multi-billion dollar profits now from arms sales, but also have large Pentagon contracts that will last for many years to come. The capitalist willing to give up his profits has yet to be born. And the influence, including political influence, of these circles in Washington is naturally very great.

But we should not overlook another circumstance. The list of 100 largest corporations in the United States includes many which either have no link at all with military production and are not listed as Pentagon suppliers, or are very loosely linked, and in these circles you observe completely different assessments, and more realistic assessments of the situation. There they understand the dangers of an uncontrolled arms race and the dangers for the U.S. economy. In a word, I think that it would be correct to expect that in the coming period there will be a strong political struggle in Washington in connection with the results of the Geneva meeting. And what the result of this struggle will be, only the future will tell. Speaking about the political consequences of the Geneva meeting, it must be kept in mind, that with all the U.S. influence and its role in the world, the U.S. is not the world itself. It does not represent the entire world. In international politics there are other factors, other forces, and I would like to ask you, Vitaliy Vladimirovich, to deal with this problem in connection with the results of the Geneva meeting.

U.S., W. European Relations

[Zhurkin] Valentin Sergeyevich, I would begin with Western Europe, because the mutual relations, interrelationship, and interdependence as well as the conflicts between the United States and Western Europe are some of the most important factors. And Geneva is located in Western Europe.

One American observer once said that Western Europe is afraid of two things. He was talking about the political leaders and the political leadership of Western Europe. First, it is afraid of very good relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. Admittedly, he added -- it was his opinion -- this did not threaten them. But more than this the political leaders of Western Europe fear the worsening, and a sharp worsening, in Soviet-U.S. relations, and therefore they viewed and followed with great concern -- despite their Atlantic solidarity and despite their interdependence -- the processes of the exacerbation of the international situation that developed as a result of U.S. policy and that were initiated in recent years by the United States.

Why? It was not only because of the elementary reason: Simply, that a military threat was dangerous to everyone. Perhaps this is particularly noticeable in Western Europe and generally in Europe. But also because this Atlantic solidarity becomes more rigid in conditions of exacerbation. In conditions of more rigidity, the grip of Washington becomes stronger. In conditions of the excerbation of international tension, it is easier for the United States to dictate its will to its allies.

But the allies are becoming more and more independent. This is a large and long process, but generally it is moving in one direction: In the direction of more independence of the allies. Take the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI] program that we have discussed. In his address in the USSR Supreme Soviet, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev named a whole series of countries that have dissociated or are disassociating themselves from the U.S. SDI program. Most of these are Western European countries.

Geneva has passed. The summit meeting in Geneva has taken place. And there was a sigh of relief. Maybe these are very mundane words, but it was the reality that we ourselves observed. Incidentally, remember comrades how Geneva, which has seen so much in its time and which nothing surprises, and Genevans, behaved toward us immediately after the meeting. Workers in transportation, in information centers, and at the airport showed us certain consideration.

[Kobysh] And even warmth.

[Zhurkin] And even warmth. And this was felt, this was sensed. Why, why?

First, the world has indeed become more secure after this meeting. Before our very eyes, it has become somehow more secure.

Further, we know perfectly well that Western Europe has in some things yielded to U.S. pressure when the matter affected their -- the Western Europeans' -- relations with the East, and resisted in others. Western European countries and the political leaders of Western Europe want normalization of relations with the East and want to develop relations with us. We have done this in a roundabout way, often quietly [potikhonku]. At times they clashed openly with the United States, at times they tried to somehow do this quietly. But today the idea of the normalization of relations between the East and West has become legal, if I may put it that way. Today Western Europe can do this openly, directly, without concealing it.

There is another aspect which seems important to me. The myth of the Soviet military threat has somehow been devalued as a result of the meeting. If a mutual pledge has been taken not to strive for military superiority over each other and a mutual pledge has been taken that a nuclear war is impossible -- both a nuclear and conventional war -- this hews at the basis of the myth about a Soviet military threat. Again, this is a long process. We will not oversimplify it -- it has begun to hew at it -- and this has also affected Western Europe, and not only Western Europe, it of course has international significance.

And the last thing I would like to discuss: Two concepts of security have somehow taken shape in the world in recent years. One is individualistic, one of force, and selfish. This is to strive for one's security at the expense of others. Incidentally, the SDI program is an ideal and classic example of such an approach to security, when one wants to build one's security by denying security for others: Security at the expense of others.

The other concept is formulated in different ways in different countries. This is the concept of security for all. This is the concept of security that must be achieved as a result of joint efforts on the basis of equality. This concept has always had a much broader base in Western Europe than in the United States. But what is the philosophy of Geneva, the philosophy of the Geneva meeting, if one can put it that way? It is after all a philosophy of searching for ways of security not at the expense of others, but security on the basis of joint efforts.

[Zorin] This idea was most persistently pursued by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in Geneva.

[Zhurkin] Yes, and it was heard. We saw perfectly well how the people of Geneva as well as the three or four thousand journalists -- the figures vary -- and just various figures from many political movements of the whole world who were in Geneva following the meeting, how they reacted to the Soviet approach. They reacted positively and with enormous interest, attempting to ascertain additional details. This was how they reacted to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's position at this meeting of the two leaders.

[Kobysh] I would like to speak about the same thing more or less, but from a somewhat different perspective. Western Europe was undoubtedly present in Geneva, but the Soviet delegation and the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee of course felt the fraternal assistance, support, and complete solidarity of the socialist communist states during every moment and every second of the talks with the U.S. President.

You know that we adjusted our positions and discussed them with our brothers from the socialist countries even before the general secretary left for Geneva. This occurred in Sofia, and you know that from Geneva he flew directly to Prague in order to describe what had happened and what prospects were being delineated.

It is most interesting that this time the so-called developing countries -- which it may be more correct to call liberated countries -- followed the meeting in Geneva with extremely great attention. In the past there were often such sentiments, that the Soviet Union is working on some agreement with the United States -- such lines were seen in the press and propaganda of these developing countries -- but this has no direct bearing on us. This time it was different. This time everyone observed events in Geneva as if they themselves were participatns in these talks.

And of course the position of China was an important factor at these discussions and during these talks. The fact that China joined our obligation not to be the first to use nuclear arms and the fact that China condemned plans for deploying strike armed forces in space was a serious factor, a material factor which was present in Geneva.

In a word, the reaction to what occurred is most diverse but in this case I would say simply it was approval.

[Zorin] Well we have in fact begun discussing the question of what comes after Geneva. Now I would like to ask you, Vitality Ivanovich to conclude this topic.

[Kobysh] I am not a prophet, Valentin Sergeyevich. Only life can now show how the Americans will follow the agreements that were reached in Geneva and to what extent the administration and Reagan will be able to oppose the pressure which they are being subjected to from the military-industrial complex.

But of course one thing is quite obvious, that we have entered a new stage, a new level of not only Soviet-U.S. relations but a new level of international relations in general. This course is reassuring and instills optimism. It seems to me that one of the essential conclusions that can be derived for the future from what took place in Geneva [changes thought] -- there are many ideas and forecasts on this score, including some very sensible and serious ones. A person like Robert McNamara, former U.S. secretary of defense who you know is a serious researcher, believes the result of Geneva will be that in about 18 months the United States and the Soviet Union will sign an agreement seriously reducing nuclear armed forces...

[Zorin, interrupting] This is his personal opinion.

[Kobysh] This is McNamara's personal opinion, although he is a serious scientist and researcher. We base ourselves on material factors, on precise Marxist-Leninist analysis of what has been and what will be, and generally we are inclined to consider that matters are heading in the right direction.

I think it significant that it became clear in Geneva that the wisdom of political leaders in our age, which is a nuclear age, that is approaching the third millenium lies not in outwitting partners but in seeking agreements which will not infringe or hinder anybody, that the strength of this political leadership lies not in flexing muscles but in possibly concealing those muscles altogether, and that the courage and political will of the political leaders lies not in issuing military orders but in possibly abstaining from these military orders entirely.

It seems to me that all of this was demonstrated so clearly that, as I have said, it made a sufficiently strong impression on the U.S. side.

[Kobysh] Of course. There is very difficult work, a struggle, ahead. As I was on my way to the recording session here I came across a very pleasant incident which may explain many things. I met an old acquaintance -- he is not an old man -- a worker. He asked me about Geneva and then showed embarassment as he said: You know, Vitaliy Ivanovich, when Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev left for Geneva, my wife told me: If they agree there then we will have the second child we have been dreaming about. We are a little afraid of the complicated international situation, if they do not agree then we shall not have it. I showed interest and of course asked: So what happened? He became more embarrassed and said: There will be a second child.

[Zorin] Well although this is very much a fact of life, I think it is an incident with the great political meaning you mentioned. Of course you must realize that there are many difficulties ahead. So far President Reagan is showing no readiness to give up his idea of "star wars," and without that there can be no serious progress on the fundamental, key issue, on the issue of real disarmament. It is impossible and this was said very clearly and unambiguously in Geneva by the CPSU general secretary. But there are objective laws of history, and they have forced the U.S. leadership, which began its activity with violent anticommunist statements and steps aimed at worsening tension in the world, to switch to dialogue. Zigzags and departures from these positions will obviously be possible on this path, but the natural laws that have brought the U.S. leaders to Geneva remain.

They operate and apparently it is precisely these objective realities of our time, the objective realities which are taken into account and used in our party's policy, that will determine everything in the end. Our air time is up. The only thing remaining is to thank you colleagues for participating in our discussion, and our television viewers for their attention. Until we meet you again here in our Studio 9, thank you.

U.S. 'CYNICAL CHALLENGE' OF UN RESOLUTION NOTED

LD010837 Moscow TASS in English 0828 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] New York, December 1 TASS -- The U.N. General Assembly has urged all governments, international and national organisations to intensify the efforts aimed at eliminating racism, racial discrimination and apartheid. The resolution "The Second Decade of Action for Struggle Against Racism and Racial Discrimination" points out with alarm that the first decade proclaimed by the United Nations Organisation has not achieved its main aims. In the present-day world millions of people are victims of these disgraceful phenomena.

The U.N. General Assembly has declared that all forms of racism and racial discrimination, especially in their institutionalised form, such as apartheid, the official doctrines of racial superiority or discrimination are among the most serious violations of human rights. On behalf of U.N. member-states, the U.N. General Assembly has gain expressed its firm commitment to complete and unconditional eradication of racism, of the human-hating apartheid system in South Africa, pointed to the need to taking more effective international measures to this end.

The only country to have refused to participate in passing the resolution, was the United States. U.S. representative P. Burn reaffirmed that the United States did not intend to participate in the second decade of action for struggle against racism and racial discrimination. This stand of the USA is evaluated among the U.N. circles as a cynical challenge to the whole international community.

UN BODY VIEWS TREATMENT OF PERSONNEL IN U.S.

LD300737 Moscow TASS in English 0729 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] New York, November 30 TASS -- The U.N. Joint Committee on Host Country Relations has demanded that the USA meet its commitment on ensuring the security of foreign representations and their personnel. In a report approved by it, the committee urged the U.S. authorities to take all necessary measures to prevent acts which constitute a breach of security of the representations to the U.N. and their personnel.

Acts of hooliganism and attacks, outrages and threats against the personnel of the missions are known to be staged often with the connivance of the U.S. authorities and are in the nature of well-planned campaigns. They are directed in the first place, against the socialist countries and some developing states.

SOVIET PARLIAMENTARY GROUP DISCUSSES U.S. VISIT

PM290934 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 8

[TASS report: "Session Held"]

[Text] A session of the USSR Parliamentary group Committee was held 27 November, with L.N. Tolkunov in the chair.

The session heard a report on the participation of a USSR parliamentary group delegation in the 74th Interparliamentary Conference held in Ottawa last September and a report on the visit by a USSR parliamentary group delegation to the United States, where meetings and conversations with U.S. parliamentarians took place.

CORRESPONDENTS RECALL SOVIET-U.S. SUMMIT

PM012025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 85 First Edition p 6

[Article by special correspondents V. Bolshakov, Ye. Grigoryev, and T. Kolesnichenko under the rubric "From a Journalist's Notebook": "Geneva: The Way It Was"]

[Text] Geneva-Moscow -- The recent Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva has left a deep furrow in international life. Although a solution to the chief problem of ending the arms race was not found there, the conviction is being expressed everywhere that the overall balance at Geneva was positive, strengthening hopes for a turn for the better in world development.

Our country's constructive and consistent policy made the decisive contribution to this. But the achievement of a reassuring result did not come about simply, of its own accord. The situation in Geneva was complex and the meeting itself was political activity which could bluntly be called very difficult, hard work. Its time was measured not in hours, but in days. It demanded every effort, exceptional endurance, tremendous responsibility, and the ability to find the way out among the obstacles of opposing positions and views.

Undoubtedly, many articles and monographs will be devoted to that event. But we PRAVDA special correspondents would like to offer for our readers' attention some of our impressions of "the way it was in Geneva."

In the mornings the seagulls utter guttural cries over Lake Geneva. The bronze horse on the grass by the shore rears in solitude. The embankments are empty. In the middle of November Geneva was under snow. Now it thawed, now it fell again and again mixed up with rain.

Not that anyone was paying much attention to the weather during those November days in Geneva. Everyone was concerned about just one thing: How the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting would go and how it would affect the political climate in the world.

Directly after our arrival we made ourselves at home in a small room on the third floor of the international press center in Rue de (Varemb) bearing the nameplate "PRAVDA." We sometimes had to lock ourselves in to work. The nameplate attracted Western colleagues like a magnet: What would the Soviet leader bring with him? What was the newspaper writing about the upcoming meeting -- was there a copy in English? Had there been a change in the Soviet approach to SDI, President Reagan's pet creation? Our Western colleagues were all questions.

But downstairs, in the large hall with a stage and a huge television screen, in the spacious vestibules with coffee bars and self-service snack bars, and in the basement premises where rows of tables were lined with hundreds of typewriters in different languages -- there reporters' passions were already letting rip. The journalist "hordes" were growing daily. In all, approximately 4,000 representatives of the mass media were accredited. The majority of them were from the so-called "electronic press" -- workers of all the world's radio and television companies. Americans made up almost one-third of those possessing accreditation certificates; transatlantic television companies alone sent 128 film crews. But this "invasion" was in its own way a political factor: It attested to the exceptional interest of the world public, which was impatiently awaiting news from the meeting in Geneva.

It was the building in Rue de (Varemb) that became the journalists' Mecca in Geneva, not the Intercontinental Hotel, which had been booked en bloc [na kornyu] for part of the U.S. delegation and the "White House press" accompanying it. While the Americans were still equipping their separate press center in the Intercontinental's ballroom, communications cables were still being laid down, and bored-looking lone press attaches were sitting at desks piled high with publicity literature from the USIA propaganda department, the international press center was living a full life. The world press hungrily "fell upon" the Soviet experts arriving in Geneva -- our scientists, military men, public figures, and publicists. Their press conferences drew full halls.

No, it was not a "propaganda war" on the eve of the summit meeting, as attempts were made to describe it in certain Western publications. Experts, including academicians, are experts because they handle with ease material whose details and nuances they know in depth. Incidentally, we noticed that a scientific argument on political issues makes a strong impression. It helped many people to better understand the objective nature of the Soviet Union's proposed solutions to problems.

A Japanese journalist once asked Academician Sagdeyev to what end mankind might be brought by the realization of the "star wars" program. Roald Zinnurovich took off his watch with a built-in microcomputer, punched in a "code," and the word "catastrophe" appeared on the display. And when he, the director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Space Research, was asked why he does not trust the U.S. President's promise to share "the results of SDI," the academician answered: "How can it be trusted when the U.S. authorities refused even to sell me a computer for the institute, even through it is nothing special?"

"Around Geneva" does not mean just events in the press center. For example, not far from it, in the Ramadan [as published] Hotel, members of U.S. antiwar organizations held their press conference. They included Jesse Jackson, who ran for the presidency in the 1984 election; the celebrated movie actress J. Alexander, known to us from the movie "Kramer Versus Kramer;" and even representatives of such a touching organization as "Grandmothers for Peace." J. Jackson said at the press conference: "Two-thirds of Americans support the Soviet proposal to end all nuclear explosions. We here advocate that the United States respond to the Soviet proposal with its own moratorium. And we advocate that 'star wars' does not become reality." Later, when, despite being tremendously busy, the Soviet leader met with the U.S. peace champions in the afternoon recess between negotiations, they repeated those words.

Here were the "Pilgrims for Peace." They traveled 12,000 km through the United States and the countries of West and East Europe to bring their "peace petition" to Geneva. Delegations of U.S. veterans of the meeting on the Elbe and of the organization of victims of nuclear bombing raids and tests, who are called the "hibakusha" in Japan, flew to Geneva. Peace champions hastened by car over icy Alpine passes for the start of the summit meeting from Britain, France, the FRG, Italy, Belgium...

There were other "pilgrims" in Geneva too, sent there by those who are not at all interested in a world without wars or the arms race or in space without weapons. Polpotites, dushmans, and Zionist emissaries -- renamed "freedom fighters" -- turned up in Geneva with expenses paid by the CIA and other not unknown special services. They occupied the (Varvik) Hotel, which had been prebooked for them, and some of them even managed to penetrate the press center. These "journalists" had but one task -- to try to wreck the Soviet representatives' briefings, to wail about "human rights violations" in the USSR and to divert world public attention from the questions of war and peace of the greatest importance to all mankind.

You could see how certain adroit people placed their underlings in various corners of the hall in advance and then issued orders -- which one was to put a question, which of the pseudocorrespondents was to place a pile of leaflets of an anti-Soviet nature closer to the television cameras, and which one was to palm off an anonymous little brochure. At first representatives of the bourgeois press perceived those sallies as "pranks" [ozhivlyazh], but then they began catcalling the paid provocateurs in unison.

The overwhelming majority of Western journalists realized how serious and crucial are the problems which the Geneva meeting was designed to tackle. It was not for nothing that the ranks of such organizations invited to the press conference as "American Women for SDI" and the Western European "Women for Peace Through Real Defense" thawed like the Geneva snow.

The "star women," as they were nicknamed, subsidized to the tune of $3 million, came to Geneva, so they declared, to give the U.S. President support. A certain Mrs Schlafly, a rather energetic lady and, as introduced to us, a "dynamic orator," was the chief speaker. This year the very conservative magazine GOOD HOUSEKEEPING acknowledged her as the "third most adored woman in America." To tell the truth, the transatlantic lady did not arouse adoration from representatives of the press, particularly when she declared for all to hear that, in her opinion, the President had no business coming to Geneva at all.

It was strange and absurd to hear apologetics for "star wars" precisely from women. The things that happen! Children sometimes prove manifestly more intelligent than some adults. Kids from the "Birds of Peace" organization handed Soviet representatives a whole container full of letters about peace from children from all ends of the world.

It was frosty that day in Geneva and the children were invited to warm themselves with tea from a Russian samovar. While they were taking tea, we entered the consul's study and looked through the letters. In one of them a Canadian boy from the state of Ontario, addressing the leaders of the USSR and the United States, wrote: "I beg you for peace, because, if there is no peace, I will not be able to grow up and engage in what I love doing -- listening to birds singing and singing with them myself. Please, your L. Dennis."

Many thousands of letters and appeals were addressed to the Soviet leader in Geneva from all ends of the earth. (A. Lamburlis), mayor of the Greek city of Larisa, voiced the desire of its citizens to ban all nuclear tests and prevent the militarization of space and he reported the city had been proclaimed "free from nuclear weapons." The French movement "L'Appeal des Cent" sent its call for the arms race to be ended. There are hundreds of thousands of signatures on it...

"Around Geneva" meant the whole world.

Meanwhile, tense expectation reigned in Geneva. The thing was also that no one could say what the U.S. delegation had brought with it to Geneva.

The President had arrived here as early as 16 November to adapt to the time difference and the Geneva climate and to discuss the details of the U.S. position at the upcoming talks calmly and away from Washington's "hurly-burly" with advisers in his residence, for which the Villa Saussure with its lakeside park had been chosen. But calmness eluded them. Alarm was created by the "leak" of the "Weinberger letter," in which the Pentagon chief entreated the President not to yield "on a single question at the talks" and which became the manifesto of extreme U.S. reaction.

Almost as soon as it arrived in Geneva, the U.S. delegation sent McFarlane off to the international press center. The President's adviser for national security affairs had to try to convince the hairsplitting correspondents who bombarded him with questions that "the U.S. Administration is united" and has a "clear-cut disposition." At this, the faces of many U.S. journalists broke into ironic smiles. But the tension was increasing: What if the extreme right-wing reactionary circles really were to succeed in wrecking the summit meeting?

...And then -- 18 November. Geneva greeted the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In the press center the sheets of paper carrying his statement at the airport were eagerly analyzed. The atmosphere become more definite. It was clear what line our country would take at the meeting. The next day the NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG wrote that the Soviet goal was to improve relations with the United States, halt the arms race, and prevent it in space. "The Soviet leadership," the newspaper noted, "reaffirmed what for it would be the piority issues in Geneva."

The Geneva meeting was recorded by the press not just by 24-hour periods, days, and hours, but even by minutes and seconds. "The first handshakes lasted 39 seconds. I have an accurate chronometer," a U.S. journalist exclaimed in the park of the Fleur d'Eau villa and dispatched this "sensational news" immediately from there across the ocean.

That was on the morning of 19 November. The countdown of the hours of the one-on-one conversations between M.S. Gorbavhev and R. Reagan began from the talks in the blue room of the Fleur D'Eau villa. For some reason people did not think this conversation would last long. But through the big glass doors leading from the terrace to the room intended for the plenary sessions it could clearly be seen that the officials accompanying the Soviet and U.S. leaders were not sitting around the oval table. Approaching the doors, representatives of the State Department and the White House pointed: They were still talking one-on-one. For an entire hour. Later, journalists reckoned that out of approximately 15 hours of talks, around 6 hours were taken up with one-on-one meetings.

These meetings became the main element in the Geneva work. One of them, on the first day, took place by the warm open fire in a small house in the park right on the water's edge. The window looked out over the expanse of the lake. There the conversation hinged mainly on the problems of war and peace, which were the key topic of the meeting. It was security, whose nucleus is the question of the nonmilitarization of space and the reduction of nuclear arms on earth, that was the focus of attention in the meeting. Thus, the plans of those who earlier wanted to emasculate the summit meeting and channel it along the well-worn rut of secondary and sometimes even invented problems were toppled. Let us particularly note that these hours of one-on-one political dialogue -- which on the Soviet side was principled, constructive, and reasoned, and did not evade the truth or the acute angles of diplomacy and was thereby particularly impressive -- proved ultimately to be decisive for the meeting's success.

And the journalists? After all, they had come from dozens of the world's countries and intended to send continuous reports from Geneva, commenting on all stages of the talks and getting information firsthand.

But then there was a clap of thunder in a clear sky. And what a crash. After the first round of talks, Larry Speakes -- the White House press secretary -- appeared in the hall of the U.S. press center. Floodlights blazed, television cameras transmitting directly across the ocean were switched on, and at the press of a button on hundreds of telephones the same direct link joined "typing" journalists with newspaper editorial offices in far-off America. And suddenly: "A decision has been taken to keep the talks confidential," Speakes announced in an even voice as though nothing had happened. A "blackout." The hall roared. "At least say something," one correspondent begged. "Certainly, anything you like, but not about the content of the talks. Would you like me to tell you what the President was wearing," Speakes parried, and in reply there was a murmur, as in a stadium when people are dissatisfied with the referee...

Well then, a "blackout." And a "blackout" can be tolerated and observed, and an opinion can be formed on the basis of the observations. This, for example, was the opinion of U.S. colleagues who know the White House incumbent well -- that for the U.S. President these talks were to a great extent a revelation, a new and at times, unexpected experience for him. What he heard from the Soviet leader was the truth and only the truth. And after all, he does not always get that from his entourage. On the way home, Reagan was asked: "And how were your advisers there?" He joked in reply: "I scarcely saw them. I spent the whole time with Mr Gorbachev."

The agreement on the "blackout" was rigorously observed; there were not even the customary U.S. "leaks." In the press center the rumor started to go around that the meeting would be prolonged for another day. The rumor only dried up when red airport permits bearing the figures 555 began to be issued, to enable us to see off the meeting participants. But first and foremost, the press rushed to secure a place in our mission when they learned that the Soviet leader would give a press conference there before his departure.

...20 November. It was nearly midnight. Are they really leaving without agreeing on anything? The "blackout" did not prevent one discerning the opposition of the sides' positions on cardinal questions, for which the enemies of the dialogue had hoped so much. And the "blackout" did not prevent one recognizing how difficult it is for the U.S. side to tear itself away from self-deception -- the dangerous gamble on space weapons, the well-learned cliches of confrontation and menacing catastrophe -- and even just partially accept the logic of circumspection, responsibility, and mutual understanding for the sake of life on earth. Everybody sat expectantly in the halls and thronged the foyers of the international press center. The tension and the impatience mounted.

But then, at 2325, the following was announced: "Tomorrow at the press center both leaders will take part in a joint ceremony." No details. The "blackout" continued, but the mood immediately lifted. Everybody understood that the time in Geneva had not been in vain and that there would be good news.

Now everybody already knows what happened at this concluding part of the Soviet-U.S. meeting. They know about the joint statement. About its content. They know M.S. Gorbachev's remarks at the press conference and the appraisal of the talks given by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and at the USSR Supreme Soviet session.

We would like simply to stress the tremendous impression the press conference made on those present in the hall. Among the Western journalists there were many well-known names -- such as are sometimes called "veterans" who have seen a great deal in their time and who have weaned themselves of emotions. But there they did not conceal their impression and even agitation. "Our politicians do not speak like that -- without play-acting, bluntly and frankly," one of them observed, adding that the press conference was undoubtedly the culminating point of the Geneva meeting.

Indeed, it was so. The problems were set out and prospects analyzed directly and clearly; it was stated without embellishment what had been achieved, what still remained to be resolved, and what is hindered the implementation of the peoples' demands to halt the arms race on earth and prevent it in space.

...R. Reagan's official biographer who was in Geneva -- and who is compiling his life story for $2 million from the state -- promised to be "100-percent objective." We shall see! In any event, a "moment of truth" needs truth and only truth. Let historians generalize, but let us observe forthwith: We would like to believe that the Geneva talks, perhaps for the first time, opened the eyes of the U.S. side to the fact that the world has changed and that today militarist dogmas do not meet the demands of responsible thinking at state level. Finally, we must submit to the realities of our existence, learn to find sensible solutions to existing problems, and learn the great science of living together.

BOGDANOV COMMENTS ON U.S. MOOD FOLLOWING SUMMIT

PM301931 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[Commentary by R.G. Bogdanov, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States of America and Canada Institute, under the rubric "Interview at the Teleprinter": "Those Who Do Not Like Reciprocal Contacts" -- first three paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] The editorial office has just received this TASS report from Washington over the teleprinter:

Lieutenant General J. Abrahamson, director of the organization for the implementation of the "star wars" program, has held a briefing for journalists at the Pentagon. The subject of his remarks was the implementation of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI). The general lamented that the appropriations of billions of dollars released by Congress for the implementation of SDI are grossly inadequate and demanded that Congress allocate additional appropriations.

We asked Radomir Georgiyevich Bogdanov, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States of America and Canada Institute, to comment on this report.

[Bogdanov] Today the attention of the majority of analysts of U.S. domestic and foreign policy in all countries is keenly focused on reports from Washington or New York. That is no accident. At present, the question of what influence the Geneva meeting between the two powers' leaders will have on the distribution of forces within the U.S. ruling circles is being discussed animatedly in the United States. How will what was achieved in Geneva affect the future development of Soviet-U.S. relations?

It must be said that in the last few days a number of interesting items have appeared in the U.S. press analyzing the situation and, in my view, expressing the most important thing -- a certain process of demarcation of U.S. political forces in connection with the summit meeting. On the one hand, there is an intensive mobilization under way of all the right-wing or, more accurately, ultraconservative circles, for whom the Geneva dialogue was an extremely dangerous event which jeopardized not only their strategic plans, but also the further development of the arms race and therefore, their profits. Geneva frightened these circles and rallied them around the idea of wrecking everything that was achieved during the summit meeting.

These circles, through their very prestigious representatives, among whom Lt Gen Abrahamson holds a special place, have made it clear that their main task is to prevent the emergence of a situation in which a reduction in military spending and the curtailment of the "star wars" program would begin.

On the other hand, Geneva gave impetus to another process -- the activation of all the realistically minded forces in the U. S. ruling class who have long since realized that Soviet-U. S. confrontation is an impasse and the course of creating [sozdaniye] space strike weapons and placing them in space is fraught with the danger of nuclear catastrophe. These forces are represented in Congress, in the Senate, and in some of the U. S. mass media. That has to be encouraging.

I think the mood of realistically minded Americans was expressed very well by Congresswoman Barbara Boxer from California: "My fellow citizens and I feel better today. In our district we have devoted much effort to passing a resolution on the nuclear arms freeze in California. At least now we know the restoration of contacts between our two countries has begun."

Unfortunately, as has happened repeatedly in the United States, once again the right wing is louder, more loquacious, and more brazen than realistically-minded politicians. The conservatives are trying to influence public opinion with fine rhetoric and pseudoarguments and thus, to exert pressure on the U. S. Administration and the political decisionmaking process.

In these conditions an entirely reasonable question arises among analysts and observers in the United States and elsewhere: How will events develop in the future? Who will prevail in America today? You know, at this stage I would nevertheless refrain from drawing final conclusions. But I must say: There are grounds for optimism. There are also grounds for faith in the U. S. people's common sense, faith that this common sense will eventually prevail and lead to the isolation of ultraconservative circles.

In conclusion, I wish to say that Geneva has considerably strengthened the positions of realistically-minded politicians within the United States. The world has become more secure. We can all breathe more easily. I think that is the main result of the meeting.

U. S. FORCES IN MIDEAST PLACED ON HEIGHTENED ALERT

LD300018 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2012 GMT 29 Nov 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Excerpts] It is reported from Tripoli that the United States has placed its forces in the Mediterranean region on heightened combat alert. Over the past 48 hours the number of sorties flown by U. S. fighters and reconnaissance aircraft based on carriers of the U. S. 6th Fleet has increased. A substantial number of ships of this fleet have been transferred to the eastern part of the Libyan coast.

Washington and Cairo are continuing to accuse Libya of complicity in the hijacking of the Egyptian airliner, even though the U. S. press itself has declared these accusations doubtful.

The United States clearly intends to use this incident to heighten tension in the Near East and to expand its military presence in the region. The Cairo paper AL-AHALI writes today that the NATO command is endeavoring to convince Egypt of the need to hold NATO military maneuvers on its territory. It is a question of organizing large-scale training exercises, mainly of U. S., British and other NATO forces, and above all, of the interventionist U. S. Rapid Deployment Force, in the western desert and on Egypt's Mediterranean coast. AL-AHALI reports that no provision is made for any participation by the Egyptian Armed Forces in these maneuvers. The Cairo authorities will merely be offered an opportunity to watch a video recording of the training of NATO forces on their territory for aggressive operations in the Near East.

RYABOV LEADS PARTY, STATE DELEGATION TO LAOS

Arrival in Vientiane

LD301645 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] A Soviet party and government delegation has arrived in Vientiane to take part in functions devoted to the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. It is headed by Ryabov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. At the airport, the delegation was met by Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the republic, and by other officials.

'Complete Unity of Views'

LD302109 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] A Soviet party and government delegation led by Ryabov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR council of Ministers, has arrived today in Vientiane to participate in events to mark the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Today the delegation was received by Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Lao Council of Ministers. An exchange of opinions was held on matters concerning bilateral relations and the domestic and foreign policies of the USSR and Laos. Complete unity of views on the questions discussed was ascertained.

MOSCOW MEETING COMMEMORATES LAOS ANNIVERSARY

LD292048 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] A solemn meeting in Moscow has been devoted to the 10th birthday of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. In the presidium were Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Kapitonov, CPSU Central Committee secretary; the heads of a number of ministers and departments; and a delegation from Laos. The speeches stressed the unswerving and fruitful development of relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT GREETS LAOS ON JUBILEE

LD011512 Moscow TASS in English 1449 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 1 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government have conveyed cordial congratulations and best wishes to the Laotian leaders Kaysone Phomvihan and Souphanouvong on the occasion of the important jubilee -- the tenth anniversary of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

"The past years," the telegram of congratulations says, "have been marked by major achievements of the republic in building a new life, in defending the revolutionary gains from the encroachments of the forces of imperialism and external reaction."

The Soviet Union, the telegram stresses, consistently supports the constructive proposals of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea directed at turning South-East Asia into a zone of peace, stability and goodneighbouriness. The implementation of the initiatives of the three Indochinese states would contribute to improving the situation and strengthening security on the Asian Continent as a whole.

"The Soviet people are expressing confidence that the people of Laos will score fresh successes in building socialism, make its contribution to the cause of strengthening the socialist community, to the common struggle of the socialist countries, of all progressive forces of the world for peace, for eliminating the nuclear threat and lessening international tensions," the telegram says.

PHILIPPINE PUBLIC PROTESTS U.S. PRESENCE

LD301832 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Aleksandr Fedonin report from Jakarta]

[Text] The antiwar and antinuclear movement is gathering strength in the Philippines. The other day, participants in the Coalition Against Bases movement staged a protest demonstration against the U.S. aircraft carrier Kittyhawk calling at Subic Bay, the U.S. naval base. They stated that on board the aircraft carrier were nuclear weapons which represent a threat to the lives of the Filipinos.

A statement issued by the Coalition Against Bases movement resolutely protests the visit by the U.S. aircraft carrier and demands removal of the nuclear weapons being stored at U.S. military bases in the Philippines.

The other day a resolution calling for a referendum on U.S. military facilities in the Philippines was submitted for examination by the country's Parliament. Earlier, two other resoulutions on abrogating the Philippines-U.S. agreement on bases and the holding of new talks were submitted for examination by the Parliamentary deputies.

In the view of local observers, the question of U.S. bases will occupy a central place during preparations for the presidential elections scheduled for 7 February next year. Time will show how successful the attempt will be to get rid of U.S. military tutelage. But it is already obvious that the Filipinos are ever more resolutely prepared to defend their independence and do not intend to reconcile themselves to unceremonious interference by the United States, as whose support the military bases serve.

YURCHENKO ASSESSES RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA

PM290920 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 85 First Edition p 6

[N. Yurchenko article: "Albanian Liberation Day"]

[Text] Albania's working people will celebrate a memorable occasion -- 29 November -- the 41st anniversary of the country's liberation from the fascist occupiers and the victory of the people's revolution.

In November 1944, units of the Albanian National Liberation Army, taking advantage of the favorable conditions which had developed as a result of the Soviet Army's swift offensive in the Balkans, secured Albania's liberation. With the selfless struggle they waged for more than 5 years against the Italian and German fascist invaders, the Albanian people made a worthy contribution to the common victory over fascism.

Following the liberation of the country and the victory of the people's revolution, broad prospects for the implementation or fundamental socioeconomic transformations opened up for the Albanian working people. Under the leadership of the Albanian Communist Party (today's Albanian Workers Party), they embarked energetically on overcoming the burdensome feudal-bourgeois legacy, restoring and further developing the war-torn economy, and restructuring society on socialist principles. The solution of these complex tasks was greatly facilitated by the selfless fraternal assistance and support from the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy.

The friendship of the Soviet and Albanian peoples, which strengthened during the years of joint struggle against fascism, became a powerful constructive factor in the postwar period, and it helped the establishment and strengthening of the people's democratic system in Albania, its successful advance along the path of socialist building, and the consolidation of the young republic's positions in the international arena.

Relying on its all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, Albania achieved significant successes in its socioeconomic development in a short historical time. By the end of 1955 it had already turned into an agrarian-industrial state, and by early 1961 the country had built the economic base of socialism and laid firm foundations for the further industrialization of the country, the development of agriculture, and the enhancement of Albanian working people's material prosperity.

Graphic proof of the fruitful development of Soviet-Albanian relations in that period was provided by the 30 May 1959 joint statement by party and government delegations from the Soviet Union and Albania. This statement, signed during the friendly visit to Albania by a Soviet party and government delegation, drew the conclusion that "mutual relations between the two countries are developing in full accordance with the principles of proletarian internationalism, equality, respect for national independence and territorial integrity, and noninterference in internal affairs and on the basis of the principles of close fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance."

Soviet people, loyal to the principles of proletarian internationalism, today still nurture feelings of sincere friendship for the Albanian people and their efforts in the building of socialism. Proceeding from the principled line of improving relations with all socialist countries, the Soviet Union has consistently advocated and continues to advocate the overcoming of the difficulties in Soviet-Albanian relations which emerged in the early sixties. Our country has never considered the alienation between the two countries to be normal.

Both in words and in deeds the Soviet Union invariably confirms its readiness for the regularization [uregulirovaniye] of relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. "Given reciprocal goodwill," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev noted in his Sofia speech in September 1984, "it would be possible to resolve this question in the interests of the peoples of both states and of the cause of peace and socialism."

Congratulating the Albanian working people on their national holiday -- the 41st anniversary of Albania's liberation from the fascist occupiers and the victory of the people's revolution -- Soviet people convey to them their sincere sympathy and wish them peace and prosperity and successes in socialist building.

PETROV COMMENTS ON ALBANIAN INDEPENDENCE HOLIDAY

PM281631 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 6

[Article by V. Petrov: "Albania's National Holiday"]

[Text] On 29 November 1944 the Albanian people drove the fascist occupiers from their country. The victory of the people's democratic revolution came to Albania with the liberation from fascism. The Albanian people's path to graining freedom and establishing the power of the people was a hard one. The country's independence, proclaimed in November 1912 was flouted by the imperialist powers and the start of World War I led to Albania's seizure by the troops of the warring states. It became one of the first victims of fascism. In April 1939 Albania was occupied by fascist Italy.

The Albanian people, as had frequently happened before in their history, rose to struggle against the conquerors. The Communist Party of Albania (now the Albanian Workers Party) created in November 1941 rose to head this struggle. In September 1942 the national liberation front, uniting broad strata of Albanian antifascists in its ranks, was formed at the initiative of the Communist Party of Albania. On 10 July 1943 the Communist Party created the General Staff of the Albanian National Liberation Army [ANLA], whose ranks numbered 30,000 soldiers by the end of the war.

The Communist Party of Albania linked closely the struggle against the occupiers with the solution for the tasks of the people's democratic revolution. On 24 May 1944 the first Albanian antifascist national liberation congress was held in liberated Permet. Having proclaimed the slogan of building a new people's democratic Albania, the congress formed the Antifascist National Liberation Council. The council created the Antifascist National Liberation Committee, with the powers of a provisional government of Albania, as the country's supreme organ.

In the second half of 1944 units of the ANLA which had already driven the occupiers from three-fourths of the country, set about the complete liberation of Albania. Under these conditions the second Antifascist National Liberation Congress was held 20 October in Berat and decreed that the Antifascist National Liberation Committee be re-formed as the Provisional Democratic Government of Albania, which delivered a resolute blow to the plans of the internal and external reaction which had tried to cobble together an overseas Albanian government. This act of the congress also resolved the main question of the people's democratic revolution -- the power question. For the first time in Albanian history the Albanian people took power into their hands.

The program advanced by the provisional democratic government for the country's total liberation, the further consolidation of the people's power, and the defense of the Albanian citizens' democratic rights inspired the Albanian patriots to the speediest attainment of victory.

On 17 November they liberated the Albanian capital -- Tirana -- and on 29 November they drove the last fascist soldier from Albanian territory.

From the outset the Soviet Union unvaryingly supported the Albanian people's national liberation struggle. The USSR was the only country to denouce the Italian occupation of Albania. In December 1942, soon after the creation of the Albanian National Liberation Front, the Soviet Government issued the declaration "On Albania's Independence." In August 1944 a Soviet military mission visited the ANLA general staff. In November 1945 the Soviet Union recognized the Albanian Provisional Democratic Government and established diplomatic relations with the new people's Albania.

This consistent internationalist policy of the Soviet Union's and the fact that the Soviet Army's victories over the fascist hordes had been the decisive external factor promoting Albania's liberation were assessed highly by the Albanian people and their government and laid the foundations for fruitful postwar cooperation between our countries for the benefit of socialist building in Albania.

Items on the economic and cultural life of the Socialist Republic of Albania and its foreign policy are published periodically in the Soviet press. Works of Albanian literature and poetry are published in the USSR. Movies about Albania are shown in movie theaters and on television. The Soviet-Albanian Friendship Society is active, celebrating notable dates in the history of Albania and Soviet-Albanian relations. The Soviet Union pays a tribute of deep respect to the Albanian people's heroic struggle for the freedom and independence of their motherland, highly values their contribution to the defeat of fascism, follows with sympathy the Albanian working people's achievements in building socialism, and understands the difficulties which Albania is encountering on this path.

Congratulating the Albanian people on their national holiday, Soviet people wish them new successes in socialist building.

PONOMAREV, MSZMP WORKERS DISCUSS POLITICAL ISSUES

LD292347 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] A delegation of MSZMP workers has had talks in the Soviet Union. The delegation was led by Geza Kotai, directer of the Central Committee International Relations Department. The delegation was received by Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Soviet fraternal party's Central Committee. The Hungarian delegation's talks concerned world political issues and the situation of the international communist and workers' movement.

LEADERSHIP GREETS YUGOSLAVS ON NATIONAL JUBILEE

PM282016 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, to Comrade Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and to Comrade Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council:

On the occasion of the SFRY's national holiday -- Republic Day -- the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers send to you, the LCY Central Committee, the SFRY Presidency, the Federal Executive Council, and the fraternal peoples and ethnic groups of the SFRY the most cordial greetings on behalf of the Soviet people.

The proclamation of the Republic of Yugoslavia on 29 November 1945 was an important milestone along the path of forming and developing the new people's state whose foundations were laid back in the liberation struggle and socialist revolution. On the 40th anniversary of that notable event we wish Yugoslavia's working people the successful resolution of the tasks of socialist building and a fitting greetings to the 13th LCY Congress.

We are convinced that further developing and deepening fruitful Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation in accordance with jointly elaborated principles and accords and expanding our cooperation in the world arena for the purpose of improving the international situation is in accord with the interests of the peoples of our countries and the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers

PZPR POLITBURO APPROVES OUTCOME OF BLOC SUMMIT

PM291247 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Full Support"]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Nov -- The PZPR Central Committee Politburo session has heard the Polish delegation's report on the 21 November meeting of top Warsaw Pact state leaders in Prague and approved its assessments and conclusions.

The session participants stressed that the Soviet Union's consistent and constructive stance and the major peace initiatives put forward by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev played the principal role in the positive outcome of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva. They were fully supported by the allied socialist states, which reaffirmed their fundamental course of eliminating the threat of nuclear war, stopping the arms race on earth, preventing its spreading to outer space, securing a transition toward real disarmament measures, and consolidating world peace.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo considers that the opportunities created as a result of the summit meeting in Geneva are of enormous significance for restoring the policy of detente. It is important that these opportunities be turned into practical deeds, above all to achieve real progress at the Soveit-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms in Geneva. Halting the arms race and substantially improving the international situation are fully in accord with Poland's national interests.

Poland, the session pointed out, invariably advocates a turn for the better in European and world affairs and the development of international political, economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation based on principles of equality. It will continue making its contribution to strengthening the unity and class solidarity of the socialist community countries.

FRG BUNDESTAG DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD291708 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 29 TASS -- A delegation of the FRG Bundestag headed by the Bundestag's President Philipp Jenninger arrived for an official visit in Moscow today at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. At the airport the delegation was met by chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Avgust Voss and other officials. FRG Ambassador to the USSR Joerg Kastl was among the welcoming party.

Delegation Members

LD291431 Hamburg DPA in German 1340 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Bonn, 29 Nov (DPA) -- For the first time in 12 years a delegation of the FRG Bundestag is visiting the USSR. The delegation, led by the President of the Parliament, Philipp Jenninger (CDU) [Christian Democratic Union], flew to Moscow from Cologne/Bonn airport at lunchtime today in a Bundeswehr aircraft. It includes politicians from all four parties represented in the Bundestag and will spend a week in Moscow and Leningrad.

The delegation, which has been invited by the Supreme Soviet, includes Heinz Westphal (SPD) [Social Democratic Party], vice president of the Bundestag; Alfred Dregger, chairman of the CDU/CSC [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union] parliamentary party; Theo Waigel, head of the CSU Land group in the Budenstag; Wolfgang Mischnick, chairman of the FDP [Free Democratic Party] parliamentary party; and Konrad Porzner, parliamentary business manager of the SPD. The Greens are represented by Hannegret Hoenes, parliamentary party spokeswoman, and Marie Theres Knaepper, who is responsible in her party for defense.

FRG BUDESTAG DEBATES MILITARY BUDGET, SDI PLANS

PM291124 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Yakhontov dispatch: "Bundestag Debates"]

[Text] Bonn, 28 Nov -- The West German Bundestag has approved the defense ministry's draft budget. According to the budget, the FRG's direct military spending next year will amount to the record sum of DM49.9 billion. Thus one in four deutschmarks of state allocations next year will work for the arms race. Deputies from the Social Democratic Party [SPD] and the "Greens" Party have condemned official Bonn's policy aimed at cranking up military appropriations and also condemned its stance on the U.S. "star wars" plans.

In his speech, H.-J. Vogel, chairman of the SPD's parliamentary faction, sharply criticized the Federal Government's intentions to take part in implementing Washington's "star wars" plans, which threaten peace.

Stating his party's commitment to NATO and the Bundeswehr, H.-J. Vogel said at the same time: "We oppose any continuation of the arms race and are particularly opposed to its extension to space. After Geneva the Federal Republic's participation in the 'Strategic Defense Initiative' plans arouses even more doubts than it did before."

Federal Chancellor H. Kohl noted in his speech that the meeting between the leaders of the USSR and the United States in Geneva was a "marked success."

He particularly spotlighted the "constructive role played by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee," and the "Soviet Union's far-reaching proposals in the disarmament sphere." Geneva, the chancellor stated, is a good starting point for initiating the process of improving relations among states.

At the same time the federal chancellor noted once again that nothing had changed in his attitude to the plans for the militarization of space. "I continue to believe that the SDI program is justifiable," he stated, to shouts of disapproval from opposition party deputies.

FRENCH DEFENSE MINISTER TERMS SDI 'VERY DANGEROUS'

PM011750 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Dec 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "France Against"]

[Text] Paris, 30 Nov -- French Defense Minister P. Quiles has confirmed his country's negative attitude to the U.S. "star wars" project, describing it as "very dangerous." He told French television's channel one that the United States claims that this "space shield" will remove the nuclear danger, whereas it is my conviction that it will inevitably increase the risk of war breaking out.

The French must understand what "star wars" means, the minister went on. Two years ago the United States started talking about the "Strategic Defense Initiative," and next the term "star wars" appeared, but then they suddenly noticed that the word "wars" sounds bad, and now they say "space shield." It is a question of deploying a system of 400-500 artificial observer satellites and killer satellites equipped with laser weapons at a very great altitude above our heads. It is said that this will cost $1 trillion. This "shield" would be to prevent nuclear charges reaching U.S. territory from the Soviet Union. But even if it were 90-percent effective, the United States would be totally destroyed just the same, P. Quiles pointed out.

U.S. PLANS NUCLEAR DEFENSE OF NORDIC COUNTRIES

LD272007 Moscow International Service in Finnish 1700 GMT 26 Nov 85

[From "The World Today" program: Yuriy Aleksandrov commentary entitled "Nuclear Weapons and Nuclear Weapons-Free Strategy"]

[Text] In a few days' time Nordic parliamentarians will gather in Christiansborg Palace in Copenhagen to discuss the question of a nuclear-free north. The meeting of the parliamentarians is a realistic possibility for bringing the countries' stances closer to each other on the question of the nuclear-free zone. Apparently these days many inhabitants of the Nordic countries are thinking about the question of what to do in order to promote the zone plan.

I have read Nordic newspapers which contain alarming facts. In a recent NATO military exercise in Norway the defense of Norway was practiced with the aid of American nuclear weapons. There are several such plans for defending Norway with nuclear weapons. They comprise, among other things, the deployment of nuclear mines in the mountain areas, a nuclear attack from the Norwegian fjords and much else, of which the Norwegians have no idea; even if they find out about it. They do so only as an accomplished fact. In any case, American nuclear ships are cruising in Norwegian waters.

In Sweden it is presumed that (?U.S. naval) strategy will take into account Sweden's neutrality. This was the idea also of a Swedish journalist before his visit to the U.S. Griffiss Air Force base outside New York. The Americans proudly showed him B-52 bombers, ready for flight, with their nuclear missiles. The Swedish visitor was told that the task of the bombers was to arrive at the Norwegian Sea. From there the missiles would be launched in the direction of the Kola Peninsula, Leningrad or Moscow. Naturally, via Sweden, explained the uniformed guide of the U.S. Air Force.

President Urho Kekkonen spoke as early as 1978 about the nuclear-free zone. Having in mind cruise missiles, he said: These missiles, as opposed to the present intercontinental missiles, might turn the use of the airspace of countries outside the conflict and of neutral countries into an everyday matter. And the possibility of the use of cruise missiles threatens to draw into the conflict states which are not involved in it.

And now from facts to the presentation of assessments. Speaking at the international peace university in Aarhus last October, Oslo University Professor Erik Alfsen noted the following: We have become accustomed to speaking about the north as a militarily peaceful area. But during the past 5 or 6 years there has been military activity in our area on a scale comparable only to war preparations. It is for this reason that the majority of the people in the Nordic countries support a nuclear-free north.

The Soviet Union is the only nuclear power which has a common border with the Nordic countries and which is prepared to give guarantees for a nuclear-free zone to be established there. In addition the Soviet Union is prepared to discuss some measures on its own territory adjoining the zone and to discuss with interested parties the question of a nuclear-free status of the Baltic.

NORDIC NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE CONFERENCE OPENS

OW011404 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 29 Nov 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast; commentary by V. Kondratyev]

[Text] A conference of parliamentarians of northern European countries opened in Copenhagen today to discuss the issue of creating a nuclear-free zone in the region.

[Kondratyev] Hello comrades The idea of declaring the northern part of our continent a nucelar-free zone is not new. It had already been advanced by Finnish President Kekkonen in 1963 and has been discussed many times by political and public circles. But never before has such great attention been paid to this problem as now. The reason for this is first of all, the continued deployment of U.S. first strike missiles in Europe. Strategists in the Pentagon lay the flight trajectories of these missiles on their maps, in the case of so-called crisis situations, over the territory of northern Europe. The people of countries situated here justifiably view such Pentagon actions as a direct threat to their security. Indicative are the public opinion polls. Over 90 percent of the Finns, 86 percent of the Icelanders, 80 percent of the Swedes, and a clear majority of Danes and Norwegians favor nuclear-free status. Yet despite this great support, including support in the governments of the navies of these countries the idea of a nuclear-free north is not being implemented. Washington and its closest NATO allies obstruct in every way the implementation of this proposal as it contradicts the strategic concept of the NATO military alliance. Washington is not at all concerned by the fact that this negative position contradicts the peaceful aspirations of the people. The Soviet Union has repeatedly pointed out its readiness to be the guarantor of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe.

On the eve of the conference in Copenhagen, prominent leaders of political parties of Finland appealed to the Nordic countries' governments to intensify actions for creating a nuclear-free zone. This would be a step on the path of toward completely freeing the continent from nuclear arms. All those who cherish peace expect that this appeal will find a positive response.

Socialist Parties' Communique

LD011357 Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Copenhagen, December 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent V. Loskutov reports: A two-day conference of the MPs of the Nordic countries on the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe has closed here. The forum was attended by more than 100 MPs representing nearly 50 political parties of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Greenland, the Faroe and Aland Islands.

The participants in the conference have discussed a broad range of issues in connection with the problem of establishing a nuclear-free zone in the region. Addressing the conference, Finnish MPs, representatives of the Social-Democratic Workers' Party of Sweden, opposition parties of Denmark and Norway stressed that the turning of the European north into a nuclear-free zone would be an important step on the way towards ensuring an atmosphere of trust in Europe and delivering the whole of the continent from nuclear weapons.

After closing the debate, the socio-democratic parties of the Nordic countries have issued a joint statement saying that their parties will "undertake an initiative to set up an interparliamentary working group, which will in the future work on problems in connection with the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe." The statement also calls on the governments of the countries of the region to set up a common north European group at the governmental level, which will, in cooperation with the interparliamentary working group, attend to issues pertaining to the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe.

The socio-democratic parties of the countries of the region have expressed the wish to hold in the future a new conference on the problems pertaining to the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the European north.

SPANISH PUBLIC OPPOSES MEMBERSHIP IN NATO

OW011338 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Nov 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast; commentary by Boris Parkhomenko]

[Text] At a press conference held in Madrid, Filipe Gonzalez confirmed the intention of the government he leads to hold a general referendum on the issue of Spain's NATO membership. Our commentary:

[Parkhomenko] Hello comrades. Here, the political calendar, a fairly popular term in the Spanish press, is far from set, as should be the case with calendars in general. Government debates on issues of national security and foreign policy set for this past April, were postponed first to June, then December, and finally for the beginning of the coming year. Even more flexible, so to speak, were the terms for holding a referendum on Spain's participation in NATO. The promise of the referendum was almost the main political slogan, along with the promise to put an end to unemployment, which brought Felipe Gonzalez to power.

However, as is often the case, the electoral slogans, if not forgotten, have been relegated to the back burner, making way for the daily political routine. The Spanish people prevented the government from forgetting about the promise to hold a referendum. Literally a few days ago, mass protest demonstrations against the country's participation in the aggressive bloc were held in Madrid. Hundreds of thousands of people went to the streets under the slogans: "No to U.S. military bases in Spain"; "Reduce military spending"; "We are for a neutral Spain."

The recent public opinion polls have shown that 65 percent of the country's population are in favor of holding a referendum and that means they are against the participation of Spain in NATO. And now a reminder on the referendum again appears on the Spanish political calendar. It is reported that the terms of the referendum will be announced in the spring, and it must be believed that Spanish workers will not allow the government to forget this promise again.

U.S., UK BLAMED FOR CYPRUS INTERCOMMUNAL STRIFE

LD301825 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Nicosia, November 30 TASS -- The Cyprus question was created artificially by imperialism, primarily, British and U.S. imperialism, Ezekias Papaioannou, general secretary of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL), said [words indistinct]. Imperialists stirred up inter-communal strife in the island and provoked bloody clashes. The imperialist policy in Cyprus approached its climax during the anti-government putsch in the island, whose tragic consequences are felt to this date. (?The) organizers of this putsch acted as blind executors of the instructions from the U.S. -NATO circles.

The subversive U.S. and NATO policy against our country is in pursuit of dividing the island and converting it into West's biggest military outpost in the Middle (?East and in) the area of Eastern Mediterranean, the AKEL general secretary underlined. And imperialists have been successful in materializing their [word indistinct]. They obtained military bases in Cyprus' occupied territory, have espionage radio centres in the island, etc.

In conclusion E. Papaioannou said that the anti-imperialist struggle by the Cypriot people which pursues the goal of establishing a genuinely independent, sovereign and territorial [words indistinct] Republic of Cyprus contributes to a just solution of the Cyprus problem.

GROUND FORCES CHIEF ARRIVES IN ALGERIA 1 DEC

LD020758 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0720 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Algiers, 2 Dec (TASS) -- Army General Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, CPSU Central Committee member, commander in chief of the ground forces, USSR deputy minister of defense, arrived here on Sunday on an official visit at the invitation of the Ministry of National Defense of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

The Soviet military commander was met at the airport by General Kamel Abderrahim, deputy chief of staff of the Algerian National People's Army, other officials, and also Vasiliy Taratutu, ambassador of the USSR in Algeria.

JARUZELSKI HOLDS TALKS WITH AL-QADHDAFI

30 Nov Arrival

LD301912 Moscow TASS in English 1859 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli, November 30 TASS -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee and president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, today arrived in Libya on a visit at the invitation of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. At Tripoli international airport the high guest was met by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan Revolution, and other Libyan officials.

In a statement to a JANA news agency correspondent, W. Jaruzelski highly evaluated the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between Poland and Libya and said that the prospects for a further development of bilateral ties will be given centre stage at the coming talks. The Polish leader pointed out that Polish-Libyan relations are built on mutual respect and mutual understanding.

In addition, Poland and Libya wage a common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism, for lasting peace and the establishment of equal and fair inter-state relations. The Polish People's Republic consistently supports the just struggle by Arab nations, in particular, the struggle by the Palestinian people for freedom and the establishment of a national independent state. W. Jaruzelski spoke highly of the achievements of the Libyan revolution which transformed Libya into a modern state.

Radio Tripoli reported today the opening of the talks between M. Al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, and W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee and president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic.

Relations Appraised

LD020959 Moscow TASS in English 0913 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Tripoli, December 2 TASS -- Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution, has given a high appraisal of the relations of friendship and cooperation which have developed between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah (SPLAJ) and the Polish People's Republic.

Speaking at a dinner given in honour of Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP), president of Poland's Council of State, who is visiting here, he expressed confidence that the Polish leader's current visit will serve to further strengthen these relations in the interests of the two peoples.

The leader of the Libyan revolution pointed out the community of the two countries' stands in the struggle for peace and social progress, against imperialism, Zionism and reaction. He condemned aggressive plans which are being hatched against Libya by U.S.-headed imperialist circles, and voiced concern over the continuing concentration of U.S. troops in the Mediterranean area near the Libyan coast. "These actions will not intimidate the Libyan people who are ready to repulse aggressors", he emphasised.

Wojciech Jaruzelski pointed out the need for the consolidation of all the peace forces of the world in the struggle for peace, against the war threat. "Poland", he stated, "fully supports the constructive Soviet peace initiatives aimed at ending the arms race, at achieving disarmament and at strengthening peace and security".

The Polish leader expressed support for the struggle of the peoples of the African Continent against racism and apartheid, and said that a comprehensive and just Middle East settlement is impossible without full withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories and the granting of the legitimate national rights to the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to the establishment of an independent state of their own.

Wojciech Jaruzelski emphasised the importance of the Non-aligned Movement, in which the Libyan Jamahiriyah plays an active role, for the strengthening of peace throughout the world. He pointed out the striving of the Polish People's Republic to develop mutually beneficial relations with Arab countries, including Libya, and highly appreciated the post-revolution achievements of the Libyan people.

REPORTSON EGYPT-LIBYA TENSIONS AFTER HIJACKING

Al-Qadhdhafi Rejects Charges

LD300837 Moscow TASS in English 0829 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli, November 30 TASS -- Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution, has rejected the attempts at charging Libya with complicity in the hijacking and commandeering the Egyptian plane to Malta. Speaking in an interview with a U.S. television company, the statement in which was published in the local press, he said that the Libyan Jamahiriyah opposes air piracy and other such actions. "We only support the struggle for freedom in the world." In that connection the Libyan leader expressed deep regret over the death of innocent people in Valletta airport.

Answering the question of the massing of the Egyptian troops on the Libyan border, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said that Libya sees no justification for war breaking out between the two countries. The Jamahiriyah, as he said, has no intention to go to war against Egypt.

The Libyan leader declared for strengthening the unity of the Arab countries.

Round-Up of Reports

LD301242 Moscow TASS in English 1216 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli, November 30 TASS -- The heads of the diplomatic missions accredited in Libya have been summoned to the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Libyan Jamahiriya. A. Shahati, member of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison briefed them on the sitaution shaping in relations between Libya and the A.R.E. over the hijacking of an Egyptian airliner and the concentration of Egyptian troops on the border with the Jamahiriya. He cited facts about the movements of the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean and the intensifying American intelligence activity in that area.

Cairo, November 30 TASS -- As the local press says, Egyptian foreign minister I. 'Abd al-Majid, who is currently staying in Brussels, admitted that Egypt had massed its troops along the border with Libya. According to the minister, these actions had been caused by the "serious situation, which has emerged as a result of the hijacking of the airliner" and are of a "defensive character".

New York, November 30 TASS -- The United States, which from the very outset supported the idea of storming the Egyptian airliner captured by the hijackers intended to take direct part in that operation. According to the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES, American experts in combatting terrorism were on their way to Malta, to assist Egypt, but failed to arrive before the start of the storming of the plane by the Egyptian commandos.

The ABC television company points out that the U.S. Navy is holding major exercises in the Sidra Gulf in close proximity to the Libyan coast.

Damascus, November 30 TASS -- The USA has again put its troops in the area of the Mediterranean on high combat alert, and planes based on American aircraft carriers have considerably increased their flights, the newspaper AL-THAWRAH says.

Stressing the anti-Libyan character of these provocative actions, the newspaper points out that they are being taken within the framework of the general Middle East policy of the U.S. Administration aimed at fightening the Arab peoples and establishing its rule in the region.

'No Decrease in Tension'

LD302228 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Correspondent Leonid Rassadin report from Cairo]

[Text] There is no decrease in tension in Egyptian-Libyan relations. I remind you that it was aroused by the incident of the hijacking of the Egyptian passenger airliner and the subsequent tragic events on the island of Malta. The Egyptian authorities have accused Libya of involvement in this incident. Libya categorically rejects these charges. Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Isma 'Abd al-Majid has reaffirmed that his country has intensified security measures on the Libyan border. JANA, the Libyan information agency, for its part, notes that ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet have also been placed on combat alert. And in the past 48 hours American warplanes have begun carrying out regular reconnaisance flights over areas close to the Libyan seaboard. JANA stresses that the United States desires a further complication in Egyptian-Libyan relations and will not stop even at armed interference.

In this connection attention is drawn to the fact that the Washington administration recently sanctioned a secret operation with the object of overthrowing the current regime in Libya. Libya has appealed to the United Nations to adopt measures in order to halt the acts of aggression, provocation, threats and plots which the United States in the general context of American imperialism's policy of state terrorism against those states that refuse to submit to American hegemony.

U.S. Assistance Cited

LD011023 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Tripoli, December 1 TASS -- Tension continues unabated on the Libyan-Egyptian border. Speaking here at a meeting with Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic who arrived in Tripoli on a visit, leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said that his country had met with a conspiracy by imperialist and reactionary forces on its borders.

Cairo, December 1 TASS -- Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi of the Arab Republic of Egypt admitted during his speech at the people's assembly here that the troops deployed near the Libyan frontier had been put on high alert. He said the Egyptian Government was bent on doing everything to prove Libyan involvement in the hijacking of an Egyptian airliner to Malta but he could not cite any convincing evidence to support such charges. The People's Assembly rejected by a majority of votes a demand by a group of opposition parties to form a parliamentary commission to probe the circumstances of the storming of the hijacked aircraft. As is known, a considerable number of passengers were killed during that operation mounted by Egyptian commandos.

New York, December 1 TASS -- At least two American servicemen, a general and a colonel, provided "technical assistance" in the operation on Malta, according to reports in THE NEW YORK TIMES and THE WASHINGTON POST. They arrived in Valletta on the same plane with the Egyptian commando unit. The ASSOCIATED PRESS reported quoting Maltese and Western sources that most passengers aboard the hijacked plane had been killed by an explosion set off by the Egyptian commandos rather than by grenades thrown and shooting made by the terrorists.

London, December 1 TASS -- When planning to storm the hijacked airliner, Egyptian authorities asked the United States for help, the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH said. According to the paper, the American command not only assigned a group of "anti-terrorist experts" to help deal with the situation but also alerted an Air Force unit, including troop-carrier and reconnaissance planes as well as fighter-bombers, to be ready to take off from a base on Sicily. But after talks with Maltese authorities which were reluctant, according to the SUNDAY TIMES, to receive such "aid" in their territory, the Egyptians had to start the assault on the plane on their own.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS GREETS PLO ON SOLIDARITY DAY

LD281608 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 85 First Edition, p 1

["On the Occasion of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People" -- TASS headline]

[Text] On behalf of the Soviet people we are expressing the sentiments of heartfelt solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people for the exercise of their inalienable rights, for a comprehensive and really just settlement in the Middle East, against the policy of separate deals.

We are confident that imperialism and Zionism will not manage either through political scheming or methods of intimidation and repressions to make the Palestinian people swerve off the road of struggle for genuine national self-determination, for the establishment of an independent state of their own.

An indication of the triumph of the just cause of the Palestinians is in their unity and cohesion, and in the concertedness of their actions with all the anti-imperialist forces of the Arab world.

USSR Council of Ministers

'ARAFAT RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR IN BAGHDAD

JN281746 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received in Baghdad yesterday evening, Wednesday, the Soviet ambassador to Iraq, who conveyed to him a message from the Soviet leaders on the current situation and Soviet-Palestinian relations. The message affirmed the USSR's firm support for the Palestinian people under the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole, legitimate representative. The meeting was attended by brother 'Azzam al-Ahmad, the PLO representative in Iraq.

PDRY ENVOY SPEAKS ON INDEPENDENCE, TIES

LD012131 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Video talk by Abdullah Salim Muhammad, temporary charge d'affaires of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the USSR; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The workers of Democratic Yemen have marked their national day, the Day of Proclamation of Independence. Taking part in our program is Abdullah Salim Muhammad, temporary charge d'affaires of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] to the Soviet Union.

[Begin Muhammad recording in Arabic with superimposed Russian translation] Dear comrades! Our independence was gained through a difficult armed struggle, for which the victory of the revolution on 14 October 1963 served as the impetus. This year the independence anniversary is being marked immediately after the third congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party, the results of which graphically reflect our unity which is becoming stronger in spite of all the intrigues of imperialism, reaction, and Zionism.

Under the leadership of the Yemeni Socialist Party, the people of Democratic Yemen have achieved considerable successes in all spheres of life; in the political, economic, social, and cultural spheres and in the defense of the country. In the achievement of these successes a great role has been played by internationalist support from the Soviet Union. The relations of friendship and cooperation between our peoples and parties are developing on the firm basis of the treaty on friendship and cooperation. We are confident that friendship with the Soviet Union is the guarantee for preserving our national independence.

Democratic Yemen appraises highly the principled stance of the Soviet Union in the cause of supporting the just struggle of Arab peoples, in particular the struggle of the Palestinian people for self-determination and the creation of an independent state under the leadership of its sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

Democratic Yemen supports Soviet peace initiatives for a just settlement of the conflict in the Near East by means of convening an international conference with all interested sides taking part, including the PLO.

Dear comrades, in the international arena our country pursues a policy of supporting Arab and other national liberation movements, and Soviet peace initiatives directed toward preserving a lasting peace on earth and preventing nuclear war. We are in favor of the cohesion of all progressive forces of the Arab region in the fight against imperialism, reaction, Zionism, and Israeli aggression, and for the strengthening of peace and security throughout the world.

Dear comrades, allow me to avail myself this opportunity and wish the friendly Soviet people and the CPSU new achievements on the eve of the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress.

Long live friendship between the PDRY and the Soviet Union!

Thank you for your attention! [End recording]

ISRAELI POLICIES LIKENED TO SOUTH AFRICAN

LD301831 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 30 TASS -- Has anything happened during the past ten years after the U.N. General Assembly adopted a resolution describing Zionism as a form of racism in the ideology of Zionism and its practical application which would doubt the correctness of the November 10, 1975 decision? The answer is: Definitely nothing, IZVESTIYA's political news analyst Konstantin Geyvandov writes today. On the contrary. During that time, Israel carried out two armed interventions against neighbouring Lebanon, while Tel Aviv's aggression started in June 1982 is still continuing.

More over, in recent years, Israeli aircraft carried out raids and subjected to bombings two other Arab states -- Iraq and Tunisia. The Zionists are imposing with unabated zeal a "new order" in the occupied Arab lands and apply their own kind of apartheid to Israel's Palestinian population.

The daily practices of Israeli Zionists are fully identical with those of their kindred souls in Southern Africa, the news analyst observes. The South African racists occupy neighbouring Namibia, while Israel occupies the Jordan West Bank, Gaza Strip, Golan Heights and East Jerusalem.

The Republic of South Africa systematically launches raids inside independent Angola. Israel is turning the seized part of Southern Lebanon, proclaimed its "security belt", into scorched earth.

The South African racists, employing all means, no matter how base, are seeking to perpetuate apartheid, while in Israel, Zionism, practised by fascist-tinged Rabbi Kahane, is flourishing.

Analysis shows that several ultra-conservative organizations in the United States, in collusion with some highly placed Washington administration officials, are applying purposeful efforts to undermine, destabilize and destroy the United Nations since, from their viewpoint, it no longer corresponds to the United States' "own interests and national security".

REPORTAGE ON ROBERT MUGABE VISIT TO MOSCOW

Visit Previewed

LD302240 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 30 Nov 85

[From "Africa As We See It" program]

[Text] The first secretary of the Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front, the Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, is to pay an official visit to this country early in December. He will lead a party and government delegation invited by the Soviet Communist Party and Government.

The Republic of Zimbabwe appeared on the map of Africa in April 1980, when the persistent and longstanding struggle waged by the people of that country for freedom and independence triumphed. A young state situated in one of the most explosive spots in southern Africa, Zimbabwe has been carrying out independent internal and external policies. From the first months of independence the country has implemented a series of democratic reforms. The government has raised the minimum wages of industrial workers and farmers and has set aside big funds for social needs. Primary education has been made free. Many schools have been built in rural areas where the majority of the population lives. Medical service has been made free for the low-paid sections of the population. Other measures are being carried out to make the working people better off.

On the international scene Zimbabwe has been working for peace, for stopping the arms race and averting nuclear war. Despite heavy pressure from the racist regime of Pretoria and its Washington backer, Zimbabwe has invariably been supporting the South African people's struggle against the disgraceful system of apartheid. In a recent interview with the NEWSWEEK magazine, Robert Mugabe again said that Zimbabwe was for the introduction of comprehensive sanctions against South Africa, even if their application will adversely affect Zimbabwe's economy. We are ready for this step for the sake of our South African brothers' liberation, the prime minister said.

The next conference of the heads of state and government of nonaligned countries is to be held in Zimbabwe's capital, Harare, next September. This testifies to the growing prestige of Zimbabwe on the international scene. Strong and friendly ties have been developing between the African nations and the socialist countries, including the Soviet Union. Delegation exchanges have been underway continuously between this country and Zimbabwe. The Soviet people have the feeling of sincere sympathy for and also friendship and solidarity with the people of Zimbabwe. They express the hope that the visit by Robert Mugabe to the Soviet Union will give a fresh impetus to promoting friendly relations between the two countries.

Met by Ryzhkov

LD021038 Moscow TASS in English 1021 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 2 TASS -- Robert Gabriel Mugabe, president and first secretary of the Zimbabwe African National Union -- Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) party, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, arrived in Moscow today at the head of a party-and-government delegation from his country on an official visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Robert Gabriel Mugabe and the members of the delegation were welcomed at the airport by Nikolay Ryzhkov, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, Boris Ponomarev, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

ALIYEV LEADS DELEGATION TO ANGOLA

LD300844 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by Comrade Aliyev,CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, USSR Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, left Moscow for Luanda today at the invitation of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] Central Committee to participate in the work of that party's 2d congress.

Included in the delegation are Comrade Konoplev, CPSU Central Committee member, first secretary of the Perm Obkom; Comrade Kazakov, CPSU Central Committee member, brigade leader of assembly workers and concrete workers of the Lenabamstroy trust; and Comrade Kalinin, USSR ambassador to the People's Republic of Angola.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrade Vorotnikov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, RSFSR Council of Ministers chairmen and other comrades.

Arrival in Luanda

PM021011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 December 85, First Edition, p 4

[Text] -- A CPSU delegation, headed by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Geydar Aliyev, arrived in Luanda 30 November at the invitation of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers' Party to attend the 2nd party congress.

On the same day the delegation was met at the capital's airport by J. Mateus Paulo, member of the MPLA-Workers Party Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the MPLA-Workers Party Central Committee, and Minister of state security, and other officials.

In a statement for the press Geydar Aliyev expressed gratitude to the MPLA. Workers' party leadership for the invitation to attend the congress which is to sum up the results of the painstaking work by the party and the people in creating a new society, to set forth objectives in strengthening the political and economic potential of the people's Republic of Angola, in continuing social progress in translating into life the socialist ideal.

The steadfast, courageous struggle of the Angolan working class and all the working people under the guidance of the MPLA-Workers' Party against continuing malicious attacks by imperialists, racists and their agents, as well as their resolve to uphold and multiply their revolutionary gains win them profound respect and support of the Soviet people. "We came here," the head of the CPSU Delegation stressed, "to express solidarity of the land of the October Revolution, the land of Lenin, of 19 Million Soviet communists with the heroic people's Angola, with its spirited guiding force -- the MPLA-Workers' Party which is confidently leading the Angolan People along the road of building a new life."

"We wish fruitful work to the 2nd MPLA-Workers' Party Congress, new successes to people's Angola in the advancement along the path of independence, genuine democracy, social progress and peace it has chosen. Let fraternal friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples strengthen and develop further. Let the People's Republic of Angola accomplish fresh tangible achievements under the guidance of the MPLA-Workers' party in constructive work and defence of its borders against the encroachments of imperialism, racism and their collaborators."

MORE REPORTS ON ETHIOPIAN PARTY DELEGATION

PRAVDA Reports Meetings

PM261014 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 85 Second edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting in the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and G.P. Razumivskiy, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section, had a meeting in the CPSU Central Committee 20 November with a Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] delegation headed by Legesse Asfaw, member of the Politburo and secretary of the WPE Central Committee. The delegation consisted of Embibel Ayele, WPE Central Committee secretary; (Gebreyyes Volde-Khana), (Vondimu Robi), and (Mulatu Negash), members of the WPE Central Committee; and (Bezuayyekhu Alemayyekhu), candidate member of the WPE Central Committee.

The participants in the meeting noted that the recent visit to the USSR by Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the WPE Central Committee and chairman of Socialist Ethiopia's Provisional Military Administrative Council, and his talks with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other Soviet leaders constituted an important event in the development of friendly Soviet-Ethiopian relations.

Legesse Asfaw described the Ethiopian people's struggle under the WPE's leadership to consolidate national independence and fulfill the plans for the country's socioeconomic development, and the progress of party and state building in Ethiopia. He expressed heartfelt gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet people for their invariable solidarity with the Ethiopian revolution and for the assistance and support in overcoming the difficulties caused by the years of drought.

The Ethiopian friends were briefed on the multifaceted work in preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress and the tireless efforts by the Soviet Union aimed at averting the threat of nuclear war, preserving peace, and returning to detente.

The Ethiopian side highly assessed the draft new edition of the CPSU rogram and the other precongress documents and emphasized their international significance.

The CPSU and WPE representatives spoke in favor of the further deepening of cooperation between the two parties.

The meeting proceeded in a warm and comradely atmosphere. Nesibu Taye, member of the WPE Central Committee and Socialist Ethiopia's ambassador to the USSR, took part.

Received by Ponomarev

PM291643 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] A delegation of workers from the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] headed by Legesse Asfaw, member of the WPE Politiburo and secretary of the WPE Central Committee, was in the Soviet Union 15 through 28 November at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and familiarized itself with the practice of the party apparatus' work in the center and locally.

The delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, and G.P. Razumovskiy, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Section. Talks took place with N.I. Savinkin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Section; A.I. Lukyanov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee General Section; and A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

In addition to Moscow the delegation made a trip to the Lithuanian SSR where it was received at the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's Supreme Soviet and visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises.

Comrade Legesse Asfaw expressed heartfelt thanks to the CPSU and the Soviet people for supporting the Ethiopian revolution. He noted the great importance of friendly ties between the CPSU and the WPE for the further consolidation of Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation.

BURUNDI AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PM261046 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Credentials Presented"]

[Text] (Prose Bigirimana), Burundian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, presented his credentials to A.F. Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin 22 November.

After the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches a friendly talk was held between A.F. Ryuytel and (P. Bigirimana).

EXPULSION OF U.S. DIPLOMATS FROM GHANA NOTED

LD291231 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Paris, November 29 TASS -- According to reports of foreign news agencies, the Ghanaian government expelled four U.S. Embassy employees in Accra. The AFP news agency reports that Obed Assamoah, the country's secretary for foreign affairs, said that American diplomats were engaged in activities "wholly unacceptable and not conducive to good relations between Ghana and the United States." The AFP writes in this connection that all four are believed to be agents of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

ARGENTINE SENATORS RECEIVED IN MOSCOW 25 NOV

PM271102 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] A meeting was held in Moscow, 25 November between USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies A.K. Melnichenko, N.E. Mustafayev, and A.V. Sheludyakova and a group of Argentina senators and statesmen headed by N. Sanchez, chairman of the Senate Commission for Tourism. The guests are in our country at the invitation of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism. Questions of the further development of cooperation between the two countries in various spheres were discussed during a friendly talk.

DELEGATION ATTENDS URUGUAYAN TRADE UNION CONGRESS

PM291138 Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 Nov 85 p 1

[Special correspondent V. Kucherov dispatch under the rubric "International Trade Union Movement": "Victory Is Forged in Struggle"]

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 28 Nov -- The Third Congress of Uruguay's largest trade union association -- the Intertrade-Union Plenum of Working People-National Convention of Workers -- has opened in Montevideo. More than 1,200 delegates from trade union organizations, from all over the country are taking part in the work of the congress. The congress guests from abroad, who have arrived from 40 countries in the world, include a Soviet trade union delegation headed by A.K. Zitmanis, chairman of the Latvian Republican Council of Trade Unions, and representatives from the major international trade union centers.

BILATERAL RELATIONS WITH SURINAME VIEWED

PM251557 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by A. Cherepanov: "Suriname: Following Course of Independence"]

[Text] One more independent state -- the Republic of Suriname -- appeared on the map of Latin America on 25 November 1975. The USSR immediately announced thatit recognized it and was prepared to establish diplomatic relations with it.

Suriname is in the northeast of South America. It covers an area of 163,300 square kilometers and has a population of 393,000. Its capital is Paramaribo. Discovered by the Spanish in 1499, Suriname became a possession of the Spanish crown. In 1630 it was seized by the British. For the next 150 years Britain and the Netherlands fought for this territory. In 1866 Suriname passed completely into the hands of the Dutch and remained a colony until 1975.

In February 1960 power in this small Latin American country was seized by the patriotically inclined military headed by Lieutenant Colonel D. Bouterse. The national military council which was formed proclaimed a course toward implementing socioeconomic transformations in the interests of broad strata of the population. Early this year a national assembly was formed and sworn in and it has created a comission to draft the new Suriname constitution. The draft should be submitted to the national assembly by 1 November 1986.

The republic recently took one more step on the path to democratization. The legalization of political parties, whose activity had been banned since 1980, was announced in Suriname. The military also announced its intention to hand over power in the country to a civilian government in March 1987.

In foreign policy, Suriname's leadership adheres to the principles of nonalignment, upholds the peoples' right to independent development and national sovereignty and advocates noninterference in other countries' affairs. In particular, this is expressed in Suriname's support for the activity of the Contadora Group.

Firm, mutually advantageous relations have been established between Suriname and the USSR. In December last year a 2-year program of scientific and cultural cooperation was signed in Paramaribo. The program provides for the further development of friendly ties between Suriname and the Soviet Union in fields like higher education, vocational and technical training, culture, and sport.

U.S. USES HONDURAS AS SPRINGBOARD IN C. AMERICA

LD282049 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1226 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, 28 Nov -- TASS commentator Sergey Kudryavskiy writes: Two days after the holding in Honduras of presidential elections in which, according to preliminary data, victory was gained by Jose Simon Ascona, the rightwing Liberal Party candidate, new joint U.S.-Honduran maneuvers have been announced in Tegucigalpa. They are to take place from January to June next year in one of the departments of Honduras, the terrain of which is similar to the Nicaraguan landscape. As Ascona has said, joint exercises with U.S. forces will be carried out in the future, too.

The statement by the Liberal Party leader testifies to the fact that the U.S. military presence will be preserved in this Central American country and that the territory of Honduras will continue to be actively used to suppress the Sandinista revolution in Nicaragua. Thus the Honduran regime intends to show its gratitude to official Washington, which financed the election campaign of the rightwing party's candidate, and assure it of the continuity of the policy of the new regime. Now the U.S. Administration has, it says, with the approval of the "legitimate government of Honduras elected by the people," the full right to consolidate the U.S. military presence in this country and use its territory for suppressing the Sandinista revolution.

There can be no doubt that the spearhead of U.S. expansionist policy in Central America is directed against Nicaragua. Since 1982 to the present day 13 military exercises with the participation of U.S. forces have been held in Honduras. During the maneuvers, which have virtually not ceased for a single day, both Honduran soldiers and the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries based in this country, to whom the Pentagon gives direct military aid, supplying advanced weapons right up to aircraft, have undergone training. What this aid means for the Nicaraguan people is well-known. Thousands of Nicaraguan civilians die at the hands of CIA mercenaries, and bandits run down cooperatives, schools, and hospitals, and blow up bridges and enterprises.

In order to justify aid to the "Contas," Washington resorts to false arguments. The main one is the myth that the Sandinista revolution "threatens" the existence of democracy in Latin America and even the national security of the United States. The trick is evidently not a new one. This is how it was, in particular, on the eve of the coup staged by the CIA in Chile and on the threshold of the military incursion into Grenada.

If one follows the logic of official Washington, then the regimes of El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala, where elementary civil liberties and human rights are mercilessly trampled on, are examples of democracy in Central America. To be frank, the logic is blasphemous, and it cannot be accepted by sensible people.

GUYANA'S INDEPENDENT COURSE AGAINST U.S. WISHES

LD020815 Moscow TASS in English 0729 GMT 2 Dec 85

["Guyana: Upholding Independence" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 2 TASS -- The independent course of Guyana has become a serious obstacle to the establishment of Washington's hegemony among the English-speaking Caribbean countries, the newspaper PRAVDA writes in connection with the forthcoming December 9 general elections to the country's National Assembly and local government bodies. The United States has been infuriated by Georgetown's strong condemnation of the U.S. aggression against Grenada. Washington regarded that as "self-will" and launched a veritable economic aggression against Guyana. The granting of loans to Guyana to an aggregate sum of more than 200 million dollars was blocked through the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other financial institutions of the West. Guyana's sugar export quota was reduced, which deprived it of almost 10 million dollars in annual currency revenue. Having encountered Guyana's firm refusal to forego sovereignty, the IMF under the pressure of the White House declared Guyana an "unsuitable" country for the allocation of any funds to it.

The newspaper draws attention to the circumstance that the U.S. economic sanctions against Guyana have resulted in a considerable decline in the living standard of the population. Unemployment is growing, prices are going up, and an acute shortage of food and many other goods of every day use is felt. Owing to the lack of necessary credits, the government [words indistinct] a sufficient amount of spare parts for equipment in the sugar and bauxite industries.

However, notwithstanding the great difficulties, Guyana resolutely rejects Washington's pressure. The late president of Guyana, Forbes Burhnam, pointed out more than once that the people of Guyana would not bow to imperialism and would carry on the persistent struggle to uphold their freedom, independence and national dignity, PRAVDA emphasises. This is promoted by the strengthening of its trade-and-economic contacts with socialist and developing countries.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

IZVESTIYA Report

PM281209 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 85 Morning Edition pp 1, 8

[Unattributed "Information Report on the USSR Supreme Soviet Sessions"]

[Text] At 1400 hours on 26 November the first Soviet of the Union session was held in the Great Kremlin Palace. It was chaired by L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union.

The deputies and guests stood in memory of the late deputy A.A. Yepishev.

The Soviet of the Union heard a report by K.S. Demirchyan, chairman of the Credentials Commission, on the verification of the credentials of deputies elected since the USSR Supreme Soviet Third Session to replace those deputies who have left. The Soviet of the Union resolved to recognize the credentials of Deputy V.I. Boldin, elected 17 November 1985 for Novoshakhtinskiy Electoral Okrug No. 274 in Rostov Oblast, and Deputy V.S. Shevchenko, elected 17 November 1985 for Kotovskiy Electoral Okrug No. 504 in the Ukraine SSR's Odessa Oblast.

In accordance with the USSR Supreme Soviet Standing Orders the Soviet of the Union made changes to the composition of the chamber's standing commissions.

Deputy N.I. Ryzhtov was relieved of his duties as chairman of the Soviet of the Union Legislative Proposals Commission in connection with his appointment as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Deputy G.P. Razumovskiy was elected chairman of the Soviet of the Union Legislative Proposals Commission and relieved of his duties as chairman of the Agro-Industrial Complex Commission.

Deputy A.F. Ponomarev was elected chairman of the Agro-Industrial Complex Commission.

Deputy T.U. Usubaliyev was relieved of his duties as chairman of the Public Education and Culture Commission and Deputy K. Salykov was elected chairman of that commission.

The following commission members were relieved of their duties: Ye.A. Varachev, member of the Industry Commission; V.G. Klyuyev, member of the Consumer Goods and Services Commission; S. Mukashev, member of the Health and Social Security Commission; and V.S. Murakhovskiy, member of the Credentials Commission.

The following deputies were elected as commission members: A.R. Baglabayeva to the Health and Social Security Commission; V.I. Boldin to the Foreign Affairs Commission; Ye.N. Yeremina to the Credentials Commission; G.A. Kuleshova to the Youth Affairs Commission; G.I. Likhomanova and N.I. Fokina to the Transport and Communications Commission; V.V. Osipov, to the Industrial Commission; and Ye.A. Yudina to the Consumer Goods and Services Commission.

The coreport of the Budget and Planning Commission and other standing commissions on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986, Progress in the Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1985, the 1986 USSR State Budget, and the Implementation of the 1984 USSR State Budget was delivered by V.A. Masol, chairman of the Budget and Planning Commission.

The following deputies spoke in the debate on these questions: V.K. Gusev (Engelsskiy Electoral Okrug, Saratov Oblast); V.A. Sologub (Yaltinskiy Electoral Okrug, Crimea Oblast); A.D. Shlapakova (Minsk Leninskiy Electoral Okrug, Minsk Oblast); G.Kh. Kadyrov (Bulungurskiy Electoral Okrug, Samarkand Oblast); V.I. Kalashnikov (Krasnoarmeyskiy Electoral Okrug, Volgograd Oblast); S.A. Afanasyev (Leninskiy Electoral Okrug, Sverdlovsk Oblast); N.A. Nazarbayev (Petropavlovsk Gorodskoy Electoral Okrug, North Kazakhstan Oblast); Z.S. Dokshas (Tauragskiy Electoral Okrug, Lithuanian SSR); D.L. Kartvelishvili (Tbilisi Ordzhonikidzevskiy Electoral Okrug, Georgian SSR); P.M. Telepnev (Primorskiy Electoral Okrug, Arkhangelsk Oblast); D.A. Kadyrova (Oshskiy Electoral Okrug, Kirghiz SSR); I.A. Glebov (Smolninskiy Electoral Okrug, Leningrad City); V.T. Saykin (Krasnogvardeyskiy Electoral Okrug, Moscow City): M.P. Turnov (Arskiy Electoral Okrug, Tatar ASSR); O.I. Lobov (Irbitskiy Electoral Okrug, Sverdlovsk Oblast); and Yu.A. Manayenkov (Yeletskiy Electoral Okrug, Lipetsk Oblast).

At that point the session ended the discussion of the reports on items 3 and 4 on the session agenda.

At 1400 on 26 November the first session of the Soviet of Nationalities was held in the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' hall of sessions. The session was chaired by A.E. Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities.

The deputies and guests stood in memory of the late deputies V.F. Garbuzov and V.P. Makeyev.

The Soviet of Nationalities heard a report by O.S. Miroshkhin, chairman of the Credentials Commission, on the verification of the credentials of deputies elected since the third USSR Supreme Soviet Session to replace deputies who have left. The Soviet of Nationalities resolved to recognize the credentials of the following deputies: A.A. Demidov, elected 22 September 1985 for Chelyabinskiy Electoral Okrug No 32, RSFSR; B.V. Kravtsov, elected 22 September 1985 for Shyaulyayskiy Selskiy Electoral Okrug No 256, Lithuanian SSR; Ch. Gedzhenov, elected 22 September 1985 for Mary Gorodskoy Electoral Okrug No 436, Turkmen SSR; A.P. Lushchikov, elected 22 November 1985 for Chegemskiy Electoral Okrug No 545, Kabardino-Balkar ASSR; and V.G. Chirskov, elected 17 November 1985 for Salavatskiy Electoral Okrug No 512, Bashkir ASSR.

In accordance with the USSR Supreme Soviet Standing Orders, the Soviet of Nationalities made changes to the composition of the chamber's standing commissions.

The Soviet of Nationalities relieved Deputy K.M. Aukhadiyev of his duties as chairman of the Youth Affairs Commission. Deputy B.K. Pugo was elected chairman of that commission.

The following deputies were relieved of their duties as commission members: L.A. Voronin, member of the Power Industry Commission; Yu.D. Maslyukov, member of the Foreign Affairs Commission; and V.V. Sakalauskas, member of the Housing, Municipal Economy, and Consumer Services Commission.

The following deputies were elected as commission members: Z.A. Bukis to the Health and Social Security Commission; Ch. Gedzhenov to the Science and Technology Commission; A.A. Demidov to the Budget and Planning Commission; N.V. Dudinskiy to the Power Industry Commission; A.D.Lizichev to the Foreign Affairs Commission; A.P. Lushchikov to the Legislative Proposals Commission; and A.K.S. Naudzhyunene to the Housing, Municipal Economy, and Consumer Services Commission.

Then N.I. Maslennikov, chairman of the Budget and Planning Commission, delivered the coreport of the Budget and Planning and other standing commissions on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986 and Progress in the Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1985, on the USSR State Budget for 1986, and on the Implementation of the USSR State Budget for 1984.

The following deputies contributed to the debate: V.G. Boyko (Dnepropetrovskiy Electoral Okrug, Ukrainian SSR); V.I. Kazakov (Promyshlennyy Electoral Okrug, Bashkir ASSR); N.V. Gellert (Tselinograd Atbasarskiy Electoral Okrug, Kazakh SSR); B.V. Balmont (Glazovskiy Electoral Okrug, Udmurt ASSR); F.E. Musayev (Baku Oktyabrskiy Electoral Okrug, Azerbaijan SSR); R.V. Serebryanskaya (Strashenskiy Electoral Okrug, Moldavian SSR); G. Pallayev (Vakhshskiy Electoral Okrug, Tajik SSR); V.M. Kamentsev (Leningradskiy Electoral Okrug, Latvian SSR); E.T. Arutyunyan (Yerevan Akhtanakskiy Electoral Okrug, Armenian SSR); E.Ya. Kupcha (Stuchkinskiy Electoral Okrug, Latvian SSR); R. Khudayberdiyev (Sayatskiy Electoral Okrug, Turkmen SSR); B.E. Saul (Pyarnu City Electoral Okrug, Estonian SSR); V.A. Koptyug (Novosibirskiy Electoral Okrug, RSFSR); Kh.G. Galimullin (Kukmorskiy Electoral Okrug, Tatar ASSR); V.S. Pasternak (Smidovichskiy Electoral Okrug, Jewish Autonomous Oblast); N.N. Mitrofanova (Pervomayskiy Electoral Okrug, Udmurt ASSR); A. Muminov (Izbaskanskiy Electoral Okrug, Uzbek SSR) and T.V. Gamkrelidze (Akhalshenskiy Electoral Okrug, Adzhar ASSR).

Here the Soviet of Nationalities concluded its discussion of reports on items 3 and 4 on the session agenda.

The fourth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation, continued its work on 27 November 1985.

At 1000 hours the second joint sitting of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities took place in the Grand Kremlin Palace with Soviet of the Union Chairman L.N. Tolkunov in the chair.

Deputy N.V. Talyzin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, delivered a closing speech on the question of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986 and on Progress in the Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1985.

The closing speech on the question of the USSR State Budget for 1986 and on the execution of the USSR State Budget for 1984 was delivered by V.V. Dementsev, USSR first deputy minister of finance.

The USSR Supreme Soviet approved the USSR State Budget for 1986 and adopted the Law on the USSR State Budget for 1986, taking into account the amendments of the Budget and Planning and other standing commissions of the chambers, and also a resolution approving the account of the implementation of the USSR State Budget for 1984.

The session listened to a report by USSR Justice Minister Deputy B.V. Kravtsov on changes in the Fundamentals of USSR and Union Republics Legislation on Public Education and other USSR legislative acts in connection with the Basic Guidelines for the Reform of General and Vocational Education.

P.N. Fedosevyev, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Commission on People's Education and Culture, delivered the coreport on this question for the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' Commissions on Public Education and Culture and Legislative Proposals Commissions.

The USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the USSR Laws on changes to the Fundamentals of USSR and Union Republics Legislation on Public Education and other USSR legislative acts in connection with the Basic Guidelines for the Reform of General and Vocational Education.

A report was then delivered by USSR Supreme Soviet Presidum Secretary T.N. Menteshashvili on Presidium decrees submitted for ratification by the USSR Supreme Soviet, and appropriate laws and resolutions were adopted.

M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a report on the outcome of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva and the international situation.

During the break there was a joint sitting of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commissions.

The following deputies contributed to the debate: V.V.R. Sherbitskiy (Leninskiy Electoral Okrug, Kiev); N.M. Motovoa (Proletarskiy Electoral Okrug, Moscow); N.N. Slyunkov (Minsk Sovetskiy Electoral Okrug, Minsk Oblast); R.N. Stakheyev (Kemerovskiy Electoral Okrug, RSFSR); Yu.F. Solovyev (Petrogradskiy Electoral Okrug, Leningrad); R.V. Kavinskiy (Daugavpilsskiy Electoral Okrug, Latvian SSR); Ch. Aytamatov (Lenin-Dzholskiy Electoral Okrug, Kirghiz SSR); Ye.P. Velikhov (Moskovskiy Rural Electoral Okrug, RSFSR); S.F. Akhromeyev (Beltskiy Electoral Okrug, Moldavian SSR), and S.A. Shalayev (Intinskiy Electoral Okrug, Komi ASSR).

The Supreme Soviet listened to an announcment by Ye.K. Ligachev, chairman of the Soviet of the Union Foreign Affairs Commission, and unanimously adopted a USSR Supreme Soviet resolution, prepared by the Foreign Affairs Commission, "On the Outcome of the Soviet-U.S. Summit Meeting in Geneva and the International Situation."

The Fourth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation, ended at this point.

Foreign Affairs Commissions Session

PM281019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 85 First Edition p 6

[TASS report: "In the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers' Foreign Affairs Commissions"]

[Text] A joint session of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities was held in the Kremlin 27 November.

Taking part in the session were Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the Soviet of the Union Foreign Affairs Commission; B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission; V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politboro and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The session was also attended by L.N. Tolkunov and A.E. Voss, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers, and T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The session was conducted by B.N. Ponomarev.

The commissions adopted a decision to submit for examination by the USSR Supreme Soviet session a draft resolution on the report by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, "On the results of the Soviet-U.S. Summit Meeting in Geneva and the International Situation"

Resolution on Geneva

PM272009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 85 First Edition p 3

["Resolution of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the Results of the Soviet-U.S. Summit Meeting in Geneva and on the International Situation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Nov (TASS) — The Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, having heard and debated the report by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, "On the Results of the Soviet-U.S. Summit Meeting in Geneva and on the International Situation," resolves:

Fully to approve the activity of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium member, in implementation of the Leninist peaceloving foreign policy of the Soviet Union at the meeting with President R. Reagan of the United States, held in Geneva 19-21 November 1985.

The USSR Supreme Soviet notes that at the present crucial stage in international relations, under conditions in which mankind faces the choice between survival and the threat of destruction, the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting was necessary and useful.

Taking into consideration the special responsibility of the USSR and the United States for the cause of the maintenance of peace, the USSR Supreme Soviet regards as extremely important the mutual understanding reached between the leaders of both powers and expressed in the joint Soviet-U.S. statement that nuclear war must never be unleashed and that in it there can be no winners. Of fundamental significance also is the acknowledgement by both sides of the importance of preventing any war between them -- nuclear or conventional, and the prepositions [polozheniya] that they will not strive to achieve military superiority.

At the above-mentioned meeting it did not prove possible to find solutions to the most important questions connected with the task of halting the arms race and strengthening peace, and major differences of opinion remain between the Soviet Union and the United States on fundamental problems. The results of the meeting, however, create possibilities for the transition from the present state of dangerous confrontation to the constructive search for ways to normalize Soviet-U.S. relations and improve the international situation as a whole.

Accords on the continuation of meetings between the leaders of the USSR and the United States and the activation of dialogue at other levels, and of exchanges and contacts in bilateral relations, on the acceleration of work at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms for purposes of preventing the arms race in space and halting it on earth, and on the lending of new impetus to efforts in other directions of limiting and reducing arms are called upon to promote this.

The Soviet Union is doing everything in its power to put these accords into practice and it expresses the hope that the United States will display the same responsible approach.

The USSR Supreme Soviet considers it now imperative to display mutual restraint, to renounce any action which would create obstacles on the road of talks, to strictly and conscientiously observe existing agreements in the field of arms limitation, first and foremost among them the 1972 treaty between the USSR and United States on limiting antimissile defense systems which has no time limit and which is an important basis for strategic stability as well as for the whole process of limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons. Keeping space free from weapons is of decisive importance for the attainment of agreements on radical reductions of nuclear weapons, and in the long-term on their complete elimination by all nuclear states.

The USSR Supreme Soviet confirms the readiness of the Soviet Union to extend the moratorium it introduced on any nuclear explosions if the United States will take a similar step, and also to embark upon immediate talks on the conclusion of an international treaty on a complete and general ban on nuclear tests.

The USSR Supreme Soviet declares that the Soviet Union will continue also in the future to firmly and purposefully pursue a principled course leading to the removal of the nuclear threat and to the development of international relations in the spirit of peaceful coexistence and detente [razryadka].

In the struggle to achieve a turn for the better in the world affairs, the USSR will continue to cooperate closely with its allies in the Warsaw Pact and with all countries of the socialist community and to assist as much as possible the strengthening of their unity, cohesion and solidarity and to build up and improve cooperation.

The Soviet Union still adheres to the policy of friendly cooperation with liberated states which bring a growing contribution to the preservation of universal peace.

It is wholly in sympathy with the peoples who are fighting for the implementation of their inalienable right to freely decide their own fate, for their independence and their social progress.

The Soviet Union is a convinced supporter of the strengthening of trust between all states, the development of equal, mutually advantageous and constructive cooperation regardless of the differences in the socio-political systems. Consistently advocating the removal and prevention of hotbeds of tension, the USSR proceeds from the fact that even the most acute and complex problems can and must be solved by political means, by talks.

This course, a bright manifestation of which was the activity of the USSR delegation at the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva, receives the warm support of Soviet people and the unanimous approval of the USSR's friends and allies, meets with broad understanding from responsible statesmen and politicians and is grasped with hope by the peoples of the world.

The USSR Supreme Soviet is deeply convinced that the Soviet people, who are approaching an important event in the life of the country -- the 27th CPSU Congress -- will, by working intensively, reach new heights in socialist construction, in the strengthening of the economic and defense might of their homeland and in the social and spiritual development of society. Herein lies the reliable foundation of the peace policy being conducted by the USSR.

The USSR Supreme Soviet expresses the hope that all government, parliaments and peoples will multiply their efforts in the struggle against the arms race, in particular to prevent an arms race in space, and in the struggle for the cause of peace and international security.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Moscow, Kremlin, 27 November 1985

Velikhov Speech

PM281640 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Abbreviated version of speech delivered by deputy Ye.P. Velikhov of Moscow Rural Electoral Okrug, RSFSR (vice president of USSR Academy of Sciences) -- at 27 November joint session of USSR Supreme Soviet chambers]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! In Geneva Soviet scientists and experts, including myself, helped in our delegation's work and had many conversations with U.S. specialists and many press representatives -- journalists and television commentators -- and representatives of many public movements. All of them, including those who do not sympathize with us, noted the great importance of the complex of Soviet peace proposals that preceded the summit and created a favorable climate for it.

As the Geneva summit showed, the road to peace will be difficult. I can assure you that Soviet scientists will devote all their knowledge, experience, and prestige to the noble cause of preserving world peace.

Our time requires a bold creative quest for new approaches to the resolution of both our domestic problems and questions of international life -- a quest based on a profound and objective, genuinely scientific analysis. It subjects to rigorous tests the policy of all states, especially those which have the greatest economic and military potential and exert the greatest influence on world events. There are the tests of political farsightedness, accuracy in determining trends of social development, the consonance of a particular country's goals with the interests and aspirations of the majority of mankind, and maturity of strategy. The Geneva summit convincingly demonstrated to the entire world that we Soviet people have no doubt that we will pass this test with flying colors.

The problem of new world realities which require new thinking occupied a prominent place at the Paris and Geneva talks. It arouses enormous interest and meets with a positive response in the broadest circles of the world public. Essentially the Soviet Union has now come out as an active initiator of serious global dialogue on the vital problems of the day.

The fundamental question of ensuring peace and security requires a new policy. The possibility of using armed force to resolve political tasks has radically decreased. Strategic parity shackles the potential for aggression. Understandably, this does not suit reactionary imperialist circles, which do not want to come to terms with the devaluation of such an important and customary means of their policy. Hence the desire to find some kind of new forms for the use of force and to utilize the latest achievements of science and technology to that end. Hence the difficulties and delays in arms limitation. Hence the desire to find new spheres for expanding the arms race.

These circles are gambling mainly on creating for the United States an effective capability to deliver a first nuclear strike in the belief that only such a capability will give adequate weight to U.S. policy. However, it is quite clear that no modernization of offensive nuclear arms will resolve this task given the present-day level of nuclear parity, especially when the latest scientific research into the global consequences of a nuclear conflict is taken into account.

The search for a solution to this task on the road of implementing a program for strategic defense with a space-based echelon is also futile. The technical problems involved are exceptionally complex. It is no accident that the overwhelming majority of even U.S. scientists and specialists are extremely skeptical about the feasibility of the project for creating [sozdaniye] a space shield which would shelter America in the event of a nuclear war. Competent circles make a extremely restrained assessment of the experiments which have already been done in the United States. It is easier for a fanatic than for a scientist (provided, of course, it is not a question of those scientists who intend to derive material gain for themselves from the project) to believe in the Strategic Defense Initiative -- the so-called "star wars" program. But even if the idea of creating [sozdaniye] a more or less limited ABM system turns out to be technically feasible another fundamental problem still remains -- It will be much simpler for the opposing side to develop [razrabotat] cheaper and quite effective means of neutralizing the system.

At sharp turning points in history Soviet science and technology have resolved in very short periods of time such highly complex problems as the nuclear problem and the problem of creating missile equipment. And now, comrades, if necessary, we will resolve the new tasks rationally and on time.

We do not intend to help the Americans in their aggressive intentions or to sit idly by. With a sense of profound responsibility, basing myself on knowledge of the essence of the matter, I would like to reaffirm that Soviet science and design thinking will provide effective countermeasures economically and within a short time. I stress once again: Soviet science has resolved the most difficult problems before in a very short time, and it will resolve them now too. Certain circles in the United States hope in vain that, if they do not succeed in undermining military-strategic parity, they will succeed in halting the fulfillment of the programs for our socioeconomic development and progress. The Soviet Union has the necessary scientific and technical potential to prevent that too.

The development [razrabotka], testing, and deployment of the system for which the U.S. Administration is militating contravene the 1972 ABM Treaty. This will merely spur on the arms race and open the door to space for new types of strike weapons. It is impermissible to continue living with a stone-age mentality in the nuclear age.

The Soviet Union believes that the outcome of the competition between the two systems cannot be resolved militarily. Socialism will exert a decisive influence on world development by force of example. In order to do this we need a reduction in tension, disarmament, and the development of cooperation. This is an old truth, but today qualitatively new conditions have been created for its implementation. We have sufficient potential to conduct an equal and productive dialogue with the West on the creation of a new security system based on the principle that survival, the reduction of the burden of military spending, and the resolution of disputes by political means are a sphere of common interests.

The defenders of the "star wars" program in the United States believe that it will ensure a technological leap forward, increase the competitiveness of U.S. goods, and reduce unemployment in U.S. industry. Can capitalism really resolve its economic problems only in this way? Moreover, even these conclusions are by no means obvious. Thus, despite the development of SDI, the nucleus and pride of U.S. technology -- the semiconductor industry -- is currently collapsing in the competitive struggle with Japan. In the so-called "Silicon Valley" alone 68,000 people have been fired in the last quarter. Soviet and many U.S. scientists believe that healthy economic growth can be ensured only on a peaceful basis.

At the summit the Soviet Union counterposed to the course of militarization with the course of creation and the course of both economic and scientific and technical cooperation. We call on everyone not to arm but to cooperate in space. We know that many scientists and congressmen in the United States support this idea.

We propose that the leading industrial countries working on the problem of assimilating controlled thermonuclear fusion take the following step in developing the foundations of a thermonuclear power industry -- building an international thermonuclear Tokamak reactor together to develop and demonstrate technological solutions. The idea for such a reactor was proposed and elaborated by Soviet scientists, and the project was jointly studied for 7 years by scientists from the USSR, the United States, Japan, and Europe. We note with satisfaction the positive reaction of the United States, France, and a number of other countries to our initiative aimed at the good of all mankind. We support the expansion of exchanges and contacts between scientists and students in the two countries and cooperation in the sphere of creating software for the introduction of computers into school education.

Comrade deputies! A special and extremely crucial period has begun in our country's development. We are on the threshold of the 27th CPSU Congress, which will have to approve the new edition of the party program and the Basic Guidelines for the Country's Economic and Social Development for the 12th 5-Year Plan and for the Longer Term Through the Year 2000. These documents substantiate and formulate the concept of accelerating our country's socioeconomic development.

Our plans, both short- and long-term, are aimed at peaceful labor and creation. And as the draft new edition of the party program notes, "The CPSU proceeds from the premise that however great the threat to peace created by the policy of aggressive imperialist circles may be, a world war is not fatally inevitable. It is possible to prevent war and preserve mankind from catastrophe. This is the historic vocation of socialism and all our planet's progressive and peace-loving forces."

Soviet scientists will do everything in their power to ensure that this program task is fulfilled. (applause)

Shcherbitskiy Speech

PM281235 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 3

[Abbreviated version of speech delivered by Deputy V.V. Shcherbitskiy of Kiev's Leninskiy Electoral Okrug [member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee] at 27 November joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of The Union and Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies! Back in the early years of Soviet power Vladimir Ilich Lenin said: "...We promise the workers and peasants to do everything for peace. And we will do this." Fulfilling that Leninist behest, our party and the Soviet state are doing all in their power to preserve and strengthen peace and to improve the complex and at times dangerously explosive international situation.

The intense attention and excitement with which our people and the world's peoples awaited the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting and then followed its course are quite understandable.

The Soviet Union's consistent, principled, and constructive stance at the talks attests to our party's unshakable loyalty to the Leninist peace-loving foreign policy course and its very great responsibility for the destiny of mankind.

Comrades! Even during the preparations for the meeting it could be seen that the U.S. Administration was making a biased and unobjective assesssment of the state of affairs, intended to continue its policy of striving for military and technological superiority over us, and had no intention of abandoning its plans for the militarization of space. As you will remember, on the threshold of the meeting, for propaganda purposes, spokesmen for official Washington widely publicized their so-called "new" proposals for reducing arms and tried to substantiate charges that we had supposedly violated earlier accords, seeking to direct the talks by this distinctive "pressure" into a channel advantageous to them.

But, as we know, they got nothing by that.

Even before the Geneva meeting the Soviet Union put foward a package of constructive peace initiatives, ranging from the introduction of a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions to proposals to cardinally reduce nuclear arms and revive the spirit of detente. Our specific and judicious proposals appeared sound and convincing, as befits a great power conscious of its responsibility for the fate of peace. They met with a tremendous positive response in the world.

However, the U.S. side considers almost all our proposals unacceptable. In the situation which had taken shape the Geneva meeting and the direct and frank discussion which took place there were undoubtedly necessary and useful.

As the results of the meeting showed, the normalization and improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations are possible in principle, and it is necessary to strive for this, continuing work in this direction on the basis of our assessments and proposals. This would undoubtedly lead to improved international relations as a whole. Even though the differences of approach and assessment remained as before, and even though there are still serious fundamental disagreements on a number of key issues, the political results of the meeting should undoubtedly be considered positive.

The joint statement contained in the final document, that nuclear war must never be unleashed and that there can be no winners in a nuclear war, is of fundamental importance. The reaffirmation of the Soviet-U.S. accord reached in January of this year on the need to seek ways to prevent an arms race in space and to end it on earth is also of substantial significance.

As is known, the Soviet delegations's stand at the talks with the United States received full support and a high evaluation from the Warsaw Pact state leaders, as well as approval from many realistically minded politicians, scientists, and the public in other countries, including the United States.

Of course, we all realize that, in view of the White House positions, there is no real possibility at present of achieving mutual understanding on fundamental issues, particularly in the sphere of the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" and arms reduction, or with regard to the SALT II treaty. Nevertheless, it is important to persistently continue holding talks among experts in Geneva with a view to finding mutually acceptable agreements.

At the same time, soberly assessing subsequent statements by White House official spokesmen, it is clear that they undoubtedly continue to express the interests of the military-industrial complex, which benefit from the arms race and, particularly, from the militarization of space. The U.S. President's recent speech to the U.S. Congress and then on the radio, his unconvincing arguments, and his attempts to justify his policy are clearly designed to deceive public opinion. All this gives us grounds for thinking that the U.S. Administration will continue to make efforts to achieve military-strategic superiority over us and will try to deal with us, proceeding not from the principle of equality but from a position of strength.

If this dangerous U.S. policy does not change and work continues on the militarization of space, then we will, of course, have to utilize all our potential and take measures together with our allies to reliably ensure the preservation of military-strategic parity. And this potential will undoubtedly be found. We must not and do not have the right to tolerate military superiority over us. Undoubtedly, all Soviet people will fully support this stand.

Proceeding from the real international situation, our people will continue to make the necessary effort to strengthen the economic might and the defense capability of their state and the Warsaw Pact countries. The precongress documents are now being discussed in a lively and businesslike manner in the country, and active preparations are being made for the 27th CPSU Congress.

In the current 5-year plan as a whole much has been done in both the quantitative and the qualitative respects. A substantial step forward has been taken in all directions of economic and cultural building. However, this in no way gives us the least right to be complacent or, still less, to tolerate shortcomings and omissions.

The fundamental significance of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum consists in the fact that it realistically defined the strategic policy of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and reexamining everything that has not justified itself, has become obsolete, and is slowing down our progress.

We have placed at the center of all our work the all-around intensification of production on the basis of accelerating scientific and technical progress and the improvement of the management of all components of the national economic complex. The targets of the state plan for the country's economic and social development and the budget for next year, which have been examined and approved by this session, proceed from this.

We must do everything possible, and do it well, to successfully resolve the set tasks, guided by the Draft Basic Guidelines. The healthy and businesslike political and ideological situation reigning throughout the country helps to realize these tasks. Our people are good, conscientious, and politically mature. In a most convincing way -- in all their thoughts and in their daily conscientious labor -- they approve the party's policy, and they want and are able to work as they are required to today. Knowing well the cost of war, they unconditionally favor lasting peace.

The people of the Ukraine, like all Soviet people, are unanimous in their patriotic desire to augment our beloved motherland's might, so that it continues to prosper beneath peaceful skies. (Applause)

Akhromeyev Speech

PM280951 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Abbreviated version of speech delivered by Deputy S.F. Akhromeyev of the Moldavian SSR'S Beltskiy Electoral Okrug (chief of USSR Armed Forces General Staff) delivered at 27 November joint session of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Comrade deputies! At the meeting in Geneva the vital problem of today formed the basis of the discussion: the problem of war and peace, of preventing an arms race in space and ending the arms race on earth. It was possible to discuss this problem comprehensively, displaying a full sense of responsibility for the future of the world, thanks to our delegation's persistence. We are well aware that the other side did not by any means seek to make the problem of international security and nuclear and space arms the main problem for discussion.

In the 40 years since the war, the threat of nuclear war has more than once hung over the world. Throughout these years it has been possible to uphold peace thanks to the purposeful foreign policy activity of the party and the Soviet state and the single political line of all the socialist community countries. Peace has been preserved thanks to the fact that the CPSU and the Soviet people have waged a struggle against the unleasing of war and have at the same time strengthened the country's defenses. The prevention of war has become a result of the strengthening of the defense might of the USSR and all the Warsaw Pact states.

Of course, this was not easy for Soviet people. Considerable material resources have been spent on defense needs. But there was no other way. The correctness of this CPSU line has been completely confirmed.

Thanks to the party's efforts and the Soviet people's heroic labor, by the beginning of the seventies the Soviet Union had achieved approximate military equality between the United States and the USSR in strategic nuclear forces and other means of the struggle. The achievement of military equilibrium with the United States it the feat of the Soviet people and the CPSU and is their historical service to mankind.

On the basis of the reliability of our defense and the support of all the Soviet people, our delegation confidently pursued the party's line of strengthening peace at the talks with the U.S. President. The USSR's position on the vital questions of today was presented to the U.S. Administration at first hand. Perhaps this will make the U.S. side realize that strong-arm tactics are not the way to deal with the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Armed Forces do not threaten anyone, and of course that includes the United States. The Soviet Union has never sought and does not seek military superiority over the United States and other countries. We are in favor, as was said at the Geneva meeting, of approximate military equality becoming the natural state of Soviet-U.S. relations. Our Armed Forces and their integral part -- the Strategic Rocket Forces -- are maintained at the necessary level of combat readiness with the sole purpose of holding back a potential aggressor from waging war and defending the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and their allies. Soviet military doctrine is of a purely defensive nature in practice. Soviet military strategy and the operational, combat, and political training of the Soviet Armed Forces are also subordinated to the fundamental goals of our peace-loving policy, the prevention of war and the rebuffing of possible imperialist aggression.

The building of the Soviet Armed Forces and our entire military policy take place under the CPSU's leadership and are wholly subordinated to the general creative tasks of the developed socialist society. All Soviet Armed Forces personnel approve and support the CPSU's policy, which is aimed at strengthening peace and lessening military confrontation, and support the measures adopted unilaterally even before the Geneva summit meeting on imposing a moratorium on the further siting of medium-range missiles in Europe.

Soviet servicemen approve the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union at the beginning of October this year for deep cuts in the nuclear arms of the USSR and the United States capable of reaching each other's territory, with, of course, a simultaneous ban on the creation [sozdaniye], testing, and deployment of strike weapons in space. We are profoundly convinced that not only in the political plane, but also in the military-strategic plane the creation [sozdaniye], testing, and deployment of strike space systems must not be permitted. This would not only entail an accelerated, even unpredictable arms buildup in all salients.

It would create a situation in which crucial decisions would be taken automatically, in fractions of a second. The development of events could then become irreversible, leading to a nuclear war with all the ensuing consequences. The dangers of this situation for mankind are obvious. However, the talks showed that the United States is not prepared to resolve this task, the main task of today. The United States is not prepared (this has been confirmed by speeches by the U.S. leadership even since the Geneva talks) to give up its "star wars" plans. The committment adopted by the United States at the Geneva meeting not to seek military superiority over the Soviet Union is as yet only words. The so-called counterproposals put forward by the U.S. side at the talks are basically designed to undermine the strategic equilibrium in favor of the United States, and lead not to a lowering, but to a raising of the level of military confrontation. As before, we are being offered a scenario whereby the Soviet Union must break up [slomat] its strategic nuclear forces and begin to restructure them according to the U.S. model. At the same time the United States wants us to sanction the implementation of all the U.S. military programs planned for the next few years and even for the longer term. I would like to hope that the results of the talks will help the leadership of the United States and the NATO bloc to approach the vital problems of international security from more realistic standpoints. At the same time it is clear that as yet these problems are far from a solution. That is why we must not rest on our laurels, but must continue the struggle against the threat of war in all avenues. In view of this we are watching imperialism's military preparations and persistently improving the combat readiness of the Army and Navy.

In the face of the military threat and strong-arm tactics, we will not waive our security interests or permit military superiority for the United States and NATO over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries. The imperialist forces' repeated attempts in this direction in the past have failed. They are doomed even more to failure now that we have at our disposal modern Armed Forces and a vast scientific and economic potential. If the United States launches a space arms race, the Soviet Union will respond to any challenge. We cannot be intimidated by any large-scale military programs, but we would not want them to be implemented. For all the complexity of the present international situation, the Soviet people's peaceful labor will be secure. The weapons they have entrusted to their servicemen are in reliable hands. For 68 years our Armed Forces have served as the reliable support of the Soviet state. Now too they are on constant readiness to uphold peace and reliably ensure the security of their motherland and of our friends and the implementation of the policy defined by the CPSU Program. (Applause)

AUCCTU's Shalayev Address

PM281135 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Abbreviated version of speech delivered by Deputy S.A. Shalayev of the Komi ASSR's Intinskiy Electoral Okrug (chairman of the AUCCTU), at 27 November joint session of USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] Comrade deputies! The Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva was an important stage on the path of implementation of the peace-loving foreign policy course of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, a course which is once again expressed firmly and precisely in the draft new edition of the CPSU Program.

The results of the Geneva meeting were greeted with great approval in the international trade union movement. A special statement by the WFTU, which unites trade unions from 89 countries, notes that the WFTU warmly welcomes the important results of the meeting held in Geneva, a meeting which inspires great hopes for positive changes in the international atmosphere and imspires peace-loving forces throughout the world to step up the struggle to achieve concrete agreements on ending the arms race and strengthening peace and security. A high assessment of the results of the Geneva meeting was given by the leaders of socialist states' trade unions, major trade union centers in France, India, Belgium, and Spain, and influential sector trade unions in the United States, Britain, the FRG, and many other countries.

It is a great pity that the U.S. side at the Geneva meeting was not prepared to move toward the resolution of the most important questions of preventing the militarization of space and reducing nuclear arms. In this connection the working people and their trade unions stress the need to further step up the struggle for peace and the implementation of the large-scale Soviet proposals on this question and to give antimilitarist thrust to the antiwar movement to a still greater degree.

It is militarism, and above all the U.S. military-industrial complex and the bellicose politickers who have made the arms race their profession and the source of their income, in alliance with other Western reactionary forces, which are the main reason for the tension in the international situation, the chief retarding factor on the path to detente and peace.

It is militarism which is the strong point of imperialist circles in their offensive on the working people's vital rights and freedoms, including the rights of their biggest mass organizations, the trade unions; the strong point of imperialism's attempts to halt the process of renewal of the world and economic and social liberation of the peoples.

Today, in the developed capitalist countries alone, there are more than 30 million unemployed and 65 million people living below the official poverty line. That is, the huge profits of the military-industrial complex on the one hand, and the growth of unemployment, wage cuts, and the lowering of the living standard for many millions of people on the other. Even in the richest capitalist country, the United States, according to the Americans' own figures, one in seven of the population and one in four children are below that poverty line.

At a time when several hundreds of millions of people in the developing countries are hungry, 1.5 billion people have no access to medical services, and 200 million children have no opportunity to receive education, every day more than $2 billion is spent on arms in the world.

In these conditions there are ever louder demands from the working people and their trade unions for an end to the arms race and a resolute turn toward the relaxation of international tension, for the expansion of mutually advantagous economic cooperation between the countries of West and East, which provides millions of jobs for working people in capitalist countries, and on the establishment of truly just international economic relations with the developing countries and the resolution of the very acute problem of their foreign debt.

The Geneva meeting creates new opportunities for the stepping up of the antiwar movement of all peace-loving forces and for ensuring that the new year 1986, which has been declared International Peace Year by the United Nations, the year when working people of all countries will mark the centennial of May Day -- that this year is a decisive year in the struggle for peace and security.

We advocate a significant improvement in Soviet-U.S. trade union ties. Their development is also advocated by many major U.S. trade unions. But there are still many serious obstacles here. First, there is the fierce anticommunism of the leaders of the American trade union association AFL-CIO, and also the practice of unjustified refusals by the U.S. State Department to issue visas to representatives of Soviet working people and trade unions. We drew attention to this once again in an open letter from the AUCCTU to the U.S. President on the eve of the Geneva meeting, believing that the trade unions, as the biggest mass public organizations, are called upon to make a substantial contribution to the cause of mutual understanding between our peoples and the strengthening of peace. For our part, we will try to make full use of the new opportunities created by the Geneva meeting to this end.

At the same time the Soviet trade unions' central task is organizational work aimed at further developing the country's economy, which is the basis for the growth of its international influence and the implementation of our state's great role as defender of peace; work aimed at putting into practice the party's program aims in the 12th 5-Year Plan and through the end of this century, at fulfilling the plan just adopted by the Supreme Soviet for the country's economic and social development for 1986, and at stepping up all-around concern for working people.

Following the course of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, the Soviet trade unions will display still greater activeness as loyal helpers of the Communist Party and will work better and more efficiently and augment their contribution to the preparations for a fitting greeting for the 27th congress of the Communists' party, the further strengthening of our socialist motherland's economic and defense might, and the safeguarding of its security and of stable, lasting peace on earth.

I support the proposal to adopt the special USSR Supreme Soviet resolution on the question under discussion. (applause)

Solovyev Address

PM281611 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 85 Morning Edition pp 3-4

[Abbreviated version of speech delivered by Deputy Yu.F. Solovyev of Leningrad City's Petrogradskiy Electoral Okrug (first secretary of Leningrad CPSU Obkom) delivered at 27 November joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! The results of the Geneva meeting convincingly confirmed the need for and usefulness of summit dialogue of this kind. Our delegation did a tremendous ammount of work, which is fully approved by Soviet people and all progressive mankind.

I support the proposal to adopt a special resolution on this question.

It is important to note that it has proved possible to involve the U.S. President in the process of seeking ways of resolving the most complex problems of present-day international development. It may be said with complete justification that we for our part did everything possible in Geneva to give new impetus to improving the international situation, ending the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, preventing that race from being transferred to space, and improving Soviet-U.S. relations.

A great role has been played by the steps taken by the Soviet leadership since the Geneva talks. The Prague meeting of the Warsaw Pact states' supreme leaders reaffirmed the allied socialist countries' principled course of continuing to do their utmost to achieve a turn for the better in European and world affairs.

The demand to prevent war has a particular meaning for Leningraders, who endured a most difficult blockade which cost hundreds of thousands of lives. Together with all the Soviet people, the working people of our city and oblast are proud that Lenin's party and the Soviet state are in the vanguard of the struggle for peace and for a radical improvement of the international situation and are showing determination and the ability to formulate specific measures to overcome the dangerous trands in world politics. Evidence of that is provided by the numerous far-reaching peace initiatives and constructive measures undertaken by the Soviet Union recently.

A move was made in Geneva toward normalizing bilateral realtions with the United States and continuing the Soviet-U.S. dialogue, of such importance for world peace, notably by holding further summit meetings. The joint statement on preventing a nuclear war and renouncing the attainment of military superiority enshrined in the Geneva final document, is of principled importance.

We are well aware that our country's stance is based directly on the historical parity between the Soviet Union and the United States and the Warsaw Pact and the NATO bloc.

It goes without saying that the maintenance of that parity and, thus, the success of the struggle to prevent nuclear catastrophe is directly linked to every Soviet worker's labor contribution to strengthening the motherland's economic and defense might.

In recent years Leningrad's industry has taken an appreciable step forward in its development. According to preliminary figures industry in the city and oblast will reach the production growth rate targets envisaged by the 5-year plan ahead of schedule. It is important to emphasize that the preferential growth of labor productivity has been ensured in accordance with party guidelines or, in other words, that the 5-year plan is being fulfilled with a net reduction in manpower.

These results are directly connected to the party's consistent course of intensifying social production.

Its implementation has made it possible to considerably accelerate the introduction of scientific and technical achievements in Leningrad's economy. Production of nuclear power industry equipment has almost doubled in the current 5-year plan, and the production of machine tools with digital program control has increased 60 percent. The series production of complete sets of power industry equipment with a unit capacity of 1 million kilowatts and of high-productivity excavators has begun, and the nuclear-powered icebreaker Rossiya has completed its trials.

In all, over 1,300 new types of machinery, apparatus, and instruments have gone into production -- more than one-half of them for the first time anywhere in the country.

We are well aware that this is not enough now in terms of either volume indicators or the qualitative characteristics of the equipment being produced. Here, too, there is considerable unused potential for fulfilling the tasks outlined by the Draft Basic Guidelines for the country's socioeconomic development -- to double the existing scientific and technical potential by the year 2000, primarily by intensifying social production, continuing persistently to strengthen discipline,and increasing exactingness and the responsibility of cadres for the work in hand.

It must be frankly acknowledged that the conservative thinking of certain leaders has not been fully eliminated and the necessary change of outlook on economic management methods has not been achieved. At a number of enterprises the total growth of available resources -- wages, material costs, and fixed assets -- continues to exceed the growth in the volumes of modern high-quality output produced.

The territorial-sectorial program "Intensification-90," designed to ensure an increase in return while at the same time reducing costs, is aimed at resolving these problems.

Well aware of the importance of 1986 for ensuring a successful start to the 12th 5-Year Plan, the Leningrad party organization and Soviet and economic organs are directing labor collectives toward putting into operation all reserves for accelerating the socioeconomic development of the city and oblast and increasing their contribution to strengthening the socialist motherland's might. This is the main content of the intensive creative activity of Communists and all Leningraders on the eve of our party's 27th congress. (applause)

Slyunkov Address

PM281249 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 3

[Abbreviated version of speech delivered by Deputy N.N. Slyunkov of Minsk Oblast's Minskiy-Sovetskiy Electoral Okrug (first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee), at 27 November joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Comrade deputies! Discussing the CPSU's precongress documents, Soviet people are living and working with an increased interest in all the state's affairs, are imparting an effective, creative thrust to their work, and perceive with ardent approval the positive changes which are occurring in the country.

The party and the people are engaged in peaceful creative labor. But Soviet people are becoming increasingly alarmed at the threat of a new war. The problem of war and peace is the most acute of the problems facing mankind today. This is why the question which the highest organ of state power in the Soviet Union is examining today is of vital significance not only for the Soviet people but also for the peoples of the whole planet.

Expressing the Soviet people's will, the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo are persistently seeking new approaches to resolving the cardinal problem of world politics.

Together with all Soviet people, the working people of Belorussia's cities and villages followed with unflagging attention and with great hope the meeting in Geneva, which was a major political event in international life. The resumption of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue at the highest level after an interval of more than 6 years is of real significance. The destiny of all mankind depends on whether we live in peace with America of whether a nuclear conflict erupts.

The final document of the talks has been perceived with profound satisfaction in the country. Many points in the Soviet-U.S. joint statement accord with the hopes and aspirations of the peoples of the whole world. And, above all, the agreement that nuclear war and the desire to achieve military superiority are inadmissible. The accords on the development of political contacts and cultural, scientific, technical, trade, and economic ties have been greeted with understanding in our cities and villages. Of course, the most important thing now is for this agreement to be turned into practical deeds. And much here depends on the U.S. side. There is no doubt that the Geneva meeting can be an important landmark in the improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations. A permanent and constructive dialogue between the two great powers would help to strengthen peace and to solve many problems common to all mankind. Our people await practical actions from the U.S. Administration.

The Soviet people learned with great regret that the U.S. leadership did not come toward us on such very important problems as the ending of the arms race and the nonmilitarization of space. This means that the threat of a new war, unfortunately, has not disappeared. You do not have to be a specialist to see the total goundlessness of the claim by its initiators and propagandists that the "Strategic Defense Initiative" is a shield, not a sword. However, there are people in the West who believe this. And it is very important that the myth was exposed convincingly and intelligibly at the press conference in Geneva.

Our country is capable of making a quick and effective response to the space challenge, but that is not our choice. Space cannot be allowed to become an arena of the arms race. This would run counter to the vital interests of all mankind.

In Belorussia, where one inhabitant in every four died in the fire of the last war and where practically the entire production potential was destroyed, people know very well what war costs. Our people also know the cost at which peace is ensured. On behalf of Belorussia's working people we submit a proposal to approve the Soviet delegation's activity at the talks in Geneva.

On behalf of Belorussia's working people we give an assurance that we will continue to increase our contribution to strengthening our country's economic and defense potential. We see it as our paramount duty to mobilize the efforts of every labor collective and every working person to fulfill and overfulfill the plans and pledges.

Competing to worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress, the republic's industrial workers intend to complete the 5-year plan as regards production volumes and labor productivity on 5 December. Additional output worth more than R2 billion will be produced. As a whole during this 5-year plan the production volume will have increased 29 percent, against the planned 26 percent. National income will have increased 32 percent over the 5-year period, instead of the planned 23.3 percent. Agricultural workers are coping with the 5-year plans for purchases of grain, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, berries, and eggs. The republic has reached the Food Program targets for milk sales and is also drawing close to the targets for livestock and poultry procurements. Construction workers are fulfilling the 5-year plan.

In the main, questions of improving people's living conditions are being resolved in accordance with the targets. However, not all reserves have been commissioned yet. We take this seriously into account when drawing up the plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan, and we form them proceeding from the task set by the party of doubling the country's production potential by the end of the year 2000.

In the coming 5-year plan we intend to increase the volume of industrial production 22-25 percent and the average annual volume of gross agricultural production 12-14 percent. We place chief emphasis on intensive management methods. The entire increase will be secured through higher labor productivity. We plan to reduce material expenditure by at least 1 percent a year. Next year we intend to achieve figures corresponding to the average annual rates of the coming 5-year plan. (applause)

Maslennikov Coreport On Plan, Budget

PM281530 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 85 Morning Edition pp 6-7

["Coreport of the Council of Nationalities Planning and Budget Commission and other standing commissions" delivered by Deputy N.I. Maslennikov, chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission (and chairman of the RSFSR Gosplan), at 26 November afternoon session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of Nationalities]

[Text] Comrade deputies! The present USSR Supreme Soviet session is being held at a time of great political and labor enthusiasm on the part of Soviet people, which has been aroused by the preparations for the upcoming 27th CPSU Congress. The congress will examine and approve the new edition of the CPSU Program, changes to the CPSU Statutes, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and the Period Through the year 2000.

These fundamental documents are being actively discussed everywhere in the country. Working people perceive in them the magnitude and scale of the tasks of communist creation and the tremendous concern shown by the Leninist party and its Central Committee for the people's good and for strengthening our motherland's economic and defense might.

Soviet people totally support the constructive position set out at the Geneva talks by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It is imbued with a lofty sense of realism and responsibility for the fate of peace and is aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war and improving the international situation.

Working people, ardently and unanimously approving the party's policy, are working selflessly to implement its plans. The results of 1985 are vivid evidence of that. Fulfillment of the target for the growth in national income is being ensured this year. Industry is developing more dynamically. The 10-month plan for output sales was fulfilled by industry as a whole, all union republics, and the majority of ministries. The transfer of agriculture to an industrial footing is being consistently implemented. A large program of capital construction is being implemented and new production capacities in all sectors of the national economy and cultural and consumer service facilities have been commissioned. Soviet people's living standard is rising and payments and benefits from the social consumption funds are increasing. The social infrastructure has been further developed.

At the same time by no means full use is yet being made of reserves and potential for accelerating the development of social production on the basis of the retooling and reconstruction of sectors of the national economy.

As M.S. Gorbachev stressed, Soviet society's development will be determined to a decisive extent by the qualitative shifts in the economy, but its transfer to the tracks of intensive growth, and by the all-around improvement of efficiency.

The State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and USSR State Budget for 1986 -- the 1st year of the 12th 5-Year Plan -- are a major step in implementing the party's economic policy. They have been formulated in accordance with the guidelines of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenums and the CPSU Central Committee conference on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress.

The Council of Nationalities Planning and Budget Commission and other standing commissions, in conjunction with the Council of the Union Standing Commissions, examined in advance the country's plan and budget for 1986, analyzed progress in fulfilling plan targets this year and the execution of the budget for 1984, and prepared the conclusions about them that you have before you, comrade deputies.

In 1986 national income will increase 3.8 percent. Industrial output will increase 4.3 percent. Social labor productivity will increase 3.8 percent. Output materials- and energy-intensiveness will decrease. It is planned to implement a complex of measures to improve the stability of agricultural production. The volume of capital investment is increasing markedly. Housing construction is expanding. Special attention will be paid to implementing statewide and regional socioeconomic programs.

Work to put more widely into practice the new methods of economic management tested during the economic experiment will continue. Beginning in 1986 associations and enterprises that, together with those already transferred, will produce over one-half of the industrial output will begin working under the experiment's conditions. Measures will be implemented to switch to planning, financing, and managing the agro-industrial complex as a single whole at all levels.

Further growth in the people's material and cultural living standards is projected. Per capita real incomes will increase 2.5 percent. The plan targets are established with a view to more fully satisfying the population's increased effective demand for goods and various services. Their implementation will help to create additional conveniences for working people, reduce losses of worktime, and improve labor productivity. For the first time the generalizing indicator of the total volume of paid services provided to the population has been introduced in the plan.

The plan ensures a further upsurge in the economy and culture of all union republics and improves the territorial siting of productive forces. The union republics' participation in the economic opening up of new regions will increase and their contribution to the country's unified national economic complex is increasing. It is planned to develop the West Siberian, Sayano, Kansk-Achinsk, Pavlodar-Ekibastuz, and South Yakut territorial production complexes.

In the course of their examination of the 1986 plan, the commissions found potential for increasing the production and sale of consumer goods by the total sum of R182.9 million in retail prices, and they propose that the plan be approved taking into account these amendments.

The USSR State Budget for 1986 has been drawn up in accordance with the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986 and provides the necessary financial resources for the measures outlined by the plan to further develop the national economy, improve the Soviet people's well-being, and strengthen the country's defense might. The USSR State Budget includes the union republic state budgets, which total R183,648 million.

The commissions propose that the USSR State Budget's income be increased by R145.1 million.

Having considered proposals from the union republic councils of ministers and USSR ministries and departments, the commissions believe that it is possible to use the additional income that has been revealed in order to increase budget expenditure on providing amenities for cities, worker settlements, and rural rayon centers by R62.1 million, budget expenditure on the provision of medical equipment and the capital repair of public health institutions by R25 million, budget expenditure on the acquisition of equipment and requisites for national education and cultural institutions by R35 million, and budget expenditure on acquiring equipment and requisites for settlement and rural soviets of people's deputies by R23 million.

It is proposed to allocate these appropriations among the union republic budgets as follows:

	(in thousands of rubles)
RSFSR	76,940
Ukrainian SSR	25,800
Belorussian SSR	4,620
Uzbek SSR	6,490
Kazakh SSR	7,660
Georgian SSR	3,340
Azerbaijan SSR	3,500
Lithuanian SSR	2,580
Moldavian SSR	2,190
Latvian SSR	1,980
Kirghiz SSR	1,470
Tajik SSR	1,900
Armenian SSR	1,940
Turkmen SSR	1,470
Estonian SSR	1,220

Taking the aforementioned amendments into account, it is proposed to approve the USSR State Budget for 1986 as follows: Income of R414,544,276,000 and expenditure of R414,341,861,000 with income expenditure by R202,415.

The commissions also examined the report on the execution of the USSR State Budget in 1984 and propose that it be approved as submitted by the USSR Government.

Comrade deputies! In their work the standing commissions paid great attention to analyzing the fulfillment of the plans for the introduction of new equipment as one of the main factors in resolving the task of accelerating the rate of development of sectors of the national economy. During the preliminary examination of the indicators for next year, the deputies stressed that systematic failure to fulfill these plans cannot be tolerated today. This applies primarily to the USSR ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, which have failed to implement them each year in the current 5-year plan.

The planned volumes of the production of new output in the Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, and a number of other ministries have practically no determining effect on the structure of production. It is necessary to ensure that the plans for new equipment really become the basis of national economic planning.

Science has a decisive role in accelerating scientific and technical progress. Some R29 billion are being channeled into its development in 1986 from the state budget and other sources, an increase of 5.5 percent compared with the current year.

Tremendous reserves and opportunities for the growth of the economy lie in increasing the return on scientific potential, but these are not always exploited. Since 1979 the Ministry of the Chemical Industry's "Norplast" science and production association has been developing techniques for producing filled polymers; over R10 million have already been spent on this; however, not one process has been recommended for introduction into production. Many such instances could be cited. The demands made on scientific collectives whose work does not produce the proper return and which do not recoup the state's expenditure on maintaining them must be increased.

There are also cases where highly effective developments find no application for a long time. All barriers in the way of scientific and technical progress must be removed.

VUZ science is called upon to play a considerable role in accelerating scientific and technical progress. It can increase its volume of work by 100-150 percent. Great reserves lie in improving the organization of research. The base of VUZ science also needs to be strengthened. However, it is planned to assign from the state budget less funds for these purposes than are earmarked this year. The deputies criticized this approach and told the relevant state organs to give further consideration to this question and to make the necessary decisions.

Within the system of measures to improve the efficiency with which the potential of science is utilized, a special place is assigned to temporary collectives for the solution of intersectorial scientific and technical problems. The statute on these collectives was elaborated by the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology back in February 1984. Almost 2 years have passed, but matters have still not been placed on a practical footing. Only one such collective is operating in the country. The creation of these collectives is being delayed by the cumbersome registration procedure. Thus, as the deputies noted, this most important task is drowning in bureaucratic red tape.

Experimental bases and experimental production units occupy an important place in accelerating the introduction of scientific developments. Directive organs have laid down that the machine building ministries must channel into their development at least 8 percent of the capital investment envisaged for production construction. But in fact, for instance, the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building is planning to channel less than 1 percent into these purposes, and the Ministry of Power Machine Building and the Ministry of the Automotive Industry are planning to channel only 2-3 percent. The commissions demanded that these and other ministries increase the proportion of funds channeled into the creation and retooling of experimental bases.

In connection with the task that has been set of accelerating the scientific and technical renewal of production, the standing commissions carefully examined the plan targets for the development of machine building -- the basis of the retooling of the national economy. Machine tool building, instrument making, and computer equipment will receive preferential development.

Beginning in 1986 the machine building ministries must actively start to increase the pace of the sectors' development and ensure a switch to the production of new generations of machines, equipment, and instruments and the improvement of their technical and economic parameters.

Much work must be done to improve output quality. As yet only a little over one-third of output is certified in industry; but even this work is often carried out only formally. For many enterprises, it has still not become an effective lever for accelerating scientific and technical progress. Their output does not always embody the latest achievements of scientific thought.

Ministries and departments must take specific measures to unconditionally increase the proportion of output in the top quality category, and the USSR State Committee for Standards and the State Committee for Science and Technology and other organs must ensure strict compliance with the established procedure for the certification of output and greater validity in assessments of output quality and must toughen up requirements for approval of the right to bear the state seal of quality.

The plan envisages considerably building up production of computer complexes based on microprocessors and personal computers. The expansion of the scale on which computers are used is an important condition for improving management and increasing production efficiency.

However, there are still many shortcomings in this question. Thus R24 million of unused computer equipment has been revealed at USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy Enterprises, and computer equipment worth a total of R49 million is being inefficiently used or else is simply standing idle in organizations for the supply of production equipment for agriculture. USSR ministries and departments must promptly commission expensive equipment and take measures to fundamentally improve its utilization.

The situation in the construction complex remains among the most acute. The commissions profoundly analyzed the indicators of the capital construction plan and noted that a number of sectors are continuing to focus attention on new construction. Stocks of uninstalled imported equipment are increasing. The dragging out of construction times has meant that at a number of enterprises foreign firms' guarantees on this equipment have expired.

The slow pace of the reconstruction and retooling of existing enterprises in a number of sectors is causing the deputies serious concern. The task has been set of channeling at least one-half of production capital investments into these purposes. However, the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, and certain other ministries are planning much less than the prescribed level of capital investments for these purposes next year.

When examining the plan and budget the deputies noted instances of the unsatisfactory state of design estimate work. Construction projects totaling many billions of rubles are currently being constructed without approved comprehensive design estimate documents. As of 1 July this year, in the Ministry of the Gas Industry only 25 percent of the volume of construction and installation work on projects to be newly started in 1986 had been supplied with working blueprints and estimates; in the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry the figure was 2 percent, and in the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building and Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building no blueprints or estimates had been supplied. Design estimate documents are only slowly reviewed to ensure that they utilize the latest achievements of science, technology, and leading experience.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers must take immediate measures to straighten things out in capital construction and must ensure the redistribution of capital investments in favor of reconstruction and retooling and the timely and good-quality preparation of design estimate documents. The USSR Gosplan and the USSR Gosstroy must end the widespread practice of including in plans a large number of newly started construction projects lacking approved design estimate documents, and bank organs must step up control in this regard.

The planned rate of national economic development cannot be attained without the most rigorous saving of resources. The task has been set of satisfying 75-80 percent of the increase in needs for resources by means of savings. This is profoundly justified. Calculations show that a R1 billion reduction in material expenditure makes it possible to save approximately R7 billion in capital investment.

This problem demands that all ministries and departments turn resolutely toward the resource-saving path of development; unfortunately, by no means all have realized this and are taking proper measures in this direction. In the first 6 months of the current year, 28 USSR ministries and departments overexpended gasoline and diesel fuel. The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, and the USSR State Committee for Forestry do not convey targets for fuel saving to all the enterprises under their jurisdiction.

Special concern was voiced in the deputies' speeches at the serious shortcomings in forest use. The prevailing situation in this sphere demands the adoption of specific measures to ensure the economical consumption of timber resources and the radical improvement of reforestation work.

The existing omissions in the utilization of resources are largely explained by the absence of proper attention to the elaboration and introduction of progressive norms and normatives. Take the following example: In recent years the material base of the flour milling and grinding and mixed feed industries has been strengthened. However, the norms for natural wastage of grain and products of its processing during storage and transporation that were established almost 30 years ago remain in force to this day. The obsolete norms give rise to negligence and waste, and sometimes even lead to abuses.

USSR ministries and departments should increase the validity of plan targets for the saving of all resources, take measures to improve the setting of norms for their expenditure, and ensure the introduction of progressive norms.

The implementation of the Food Program is a most important statewide task. The deputies drew the particular attention of agro-industrial complex management organs and union republic councils of ministers to the need to improve the efficiency of the capital investments and make rational use of the material and technical resources channeled into the development of agriculture and associated sectors in 1986. The projected near-doubling of the area of grain crops cultivated using intensive techniques demands a qualitatively new level of management on the land, strict observance of technological discipline, and substantial training of cadres. It is extremely important to secure the planned return from the fertilizers, equipment, and other resources allocated for these purposes.

It is also necessary to consolidate and develop the positive changes in livestock raising. The fact that for many years the productivity of natural feed land has not increased despite the tremendous resources spent on their improvement cannot be tolerated.

Natural meadows and pastures, which occupy approximately two-thirds of all agricultural land, must become one of the main sources of feed production for livestock raising.

In 1986 it is planned to further increase production of consumer goods and services, which will help to more fully satisfy the population's needs for them and to reduce the shortage of goods in great demand. At the same time the deputies stressed that in order to strengthen this work it is necessary to overcome producers' dictation to consumers, to sharply improve the quality of goods, and to improve the system for their distribution among regions of the country.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers must make fuller use of all reserves and potential for achieving the level of goods production envisaged in the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Good Production and the Services Sphere in 1986-2000. Under the conditions of the change in the structure of effective demand, more attention should be devoted to expanding paid services to the population, and enterprises and organizations for which the provision of such services is not the main activity should be more actively involved in resolving this task.

The implementation of the plan targets demands the guaranteed financing of sectors of the national economy and strict observance of financial discipline. However, as the preliminary results for this year show, a number of ministries and departments have not ensured the fulfillment of their commitments to the budget. Money and currency resources are often squandered. Certain ministries import products that we can produce ourselves. For instance, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry purchases imported charcoal for enterpirses in Krasnoyarsk Kray -- a densely forested zone.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers should step up work to impose order in the utilization of financial resources, to strengthen payment discipline, and to ensure the uninterrupted financing of plan targets.

The successful fulfillment of the 1986 plan will depend largely on the scope and initiative with which soviets of people's deputies resolve urgent questions of economic and social development on their territories and on their fuller exercise of their rights and powers. Work to fulfill the Food Program must be stepped up and the better provision of the population with food products must be ensured by mobilizing local reserves. A prime concern of soviets at all levels is also the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere in 1986-2000. They must constantly monitor the fulfillment of the plans for housing, cultural, and consumer service construction and the resolution of all questions concerning people, their needs and demands, and their labor, daily lives, and leisure.

The commissions' conclusions on the plan and budget for 1986 provide recommendations on questions of developing all types of transport and communications, housing and municipal services and the city economy, public health, and social security, expanding the network of cultural and national education institutions, conserving the environment and making rational use of natural resources, and seeking effective forms and methods of combining sectorial and territorial management of the national economy.

For the first time the commissions' conclusions include a separate section on the development of foreign economic ties and provide recommendations for the implementation of measures aimed at improving the effectiveness of the USSR's participation in the international division of labor primarily within the system of the socialist community, improving the structure of trade with foreign countries and developing it on a mutually advantageous and equal basis, and ensuring our national economy's technical and economic independence of the world capitalist market.

Comrade deputies! In terms of their fundamental orientation the indicators of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the USSR State Budget for 1986 accord with the party's strategic course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and with the demands of the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR's National Economy in 1986-1990 and the Period through the year 2000. The country's plan and budget are based on the firm foundation of the results that have been achieved and the emerging specific positive shifts in various spheres of our life. Soviet people are fully determined to ensure by their selfless labor the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan targets of the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan and the socialist pledges adopted in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress. (applause)